FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AL-ANBA' REPORTS U.S. CONTACTS WITH PLO GROUPS

ID110904 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 11 August--The United States has recently held contacts with the PLO and particularly with Fatah, the biggest Fedayeen group, the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' states today, quoting what it calls a senior U.S. responsible official.

The paper writes that the U.S. official, whom it does not name, told its correspondent in Washington during an interview last Friday that "the PLO is an established fact and cannot be ignored. It was this that prompted our secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, to adopt a different view from that of his predecessor, Cyrus Vance."

However, the official did not explain what Muskie's "different" view was, nor when, how and where the contacts took place.

The declared policy of the United States is that it refuses to recognize the PLO or hold any official contacts with it as long as it denies Israel the right to exist.

AL-ANBA' further quotes the official as saying: "We have made several contacts with the PLO. But the other point I can confirm is that we do not ask the Palestinians we meet about their affiliations or identities. We have recently held discussions with them on a number of security measures and problems and we do this every now and then, and particularly with Fatah."

NATIONAL MOVEMENT, PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION HOLD MEETING

NC091720 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The commands of the national movement and the Palestinian revolution held an expanded meeting today. It was attended by brother leader Abu 'Ammar, Nayif Hawatimah, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, Samir Ghawshah, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, [two names indistinct], Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, Faruq Abu Yunis, Salim Shatila and Jamal Fakhuri.

During the meeting a comprehensive discussion was held on developments in the political situation in the Lebanese arena in view of the measures to complete the establishment of the fascist Phalangist statelet in the areas under the control of the isolationist terror, and to proceed from there to all of Lebanon.

Questions connected with the security situation and the suspicious plans to strike at the national areas were also discussed.

There was an identity of views on the need to organize a joint national confrontation of the Israeli-supported isolationist plan, on the importance of strengthening the unity of the national rank and the assumption by all the sides of their responsibilities of controlling the security situation and confronting the hostile violations, which are aimed at harming the unity and cohesion of the national arena.

It was agreed that the Palestinian revolution command and all members of the Executive Committee of the central political council will hold another meeting later to complete the comprehensive discussion of the political and security situations and confront the serious Israeli military escalation in south Lebanon.

HUA GUOFENG INVITES 'ARAFAT TO VISIT PRC

NC090858 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar has received the Chinese ambassador in Beirut. The Chinese ambassador renewed the invitation of Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng to Brother Abu 'Ammar to visit China.

Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed to the Chinese ambassador his thanks and the thanks of the PLO Executive Committee for the position which the Chinese delegation took at the UN Security Council and the special UN General Assembly session on the national rights of the Palestinian people.

'ARAFAT THANKS SUPPORTERS OF JERUSALEM ISSUE

Saddam Husayn

JN101113 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has emphasized that the Iraqi-Saudi decision on Jerusalem has given great impetus to the Arab nation's struggle in facing Zionist challenges.

In a cable to President Saddam Husayn, he said: The Arab Palestinian people and the Arab nation have received the nationalistic communique on Jerusalem, issued after your visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with interest and appreciation.

Chairman 'Arafat expressed thanks on behalf of the PLO and of the Palestinian people and revolutionaries for the measures on boycotting countries that approve the Zionist decision or go along with this step, which is antagonistic to the Arab and Islamic nation.

EDEK Leaders

NC130758 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Letter from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis and EDEK Secretary General Takis Khatzidhimitriou--date not given]

[Text] Revolutionary greetings: It is with great pleasure that we have received your cable of support, in which you condemn the Zionist Israeli decision to unite Jerusalem with the other occupied areas.

On this occasion we express our appreciation for your fellow combatant solidarity and cooperation, and for your party's support to our people's struggle, and we stress that the Zionist decision on Jerusalem is not only a new crime against our just cause but also a challenge to every meaning of international law and the UN resolutions, which have been clarified by all departments and organizations and which stress and dictate that there should be no change in the geographic or demographic status of the holy city. With its resolutions the United Nations considers all these activities invalid and unfounded.

We consider this decision a direct threat to Jewish, Christian and Islamic sites in our city.

This will strengthen the continuous, fair struggle of our people, hand-in-hand with all the revolutionary fighters of freedom and our supporters throughout the world, until occupied Jerusalem is freed from neo-Nazism-Zionism.

We thank you again for your continuous support to us. We wish good health, progress and development to you and to the friendly Cypriot people with whom we stand. I convey the greetings and congratulations of all the Palestinian fighters to you and to the fighters of your party and I assure you that the revolution will continue until victory.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces

LIBYAN ENVOY DELIVERS AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

NC101711 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] At noon today brother commander Abu 'Ammar received the Libyan charge d'affaires, who handed Brother Abu 'Ammar a letter from Col Mu'ammar al-Qahdhafi in reply to the letter which Brother Abu 'Ammar had sent to him on the Zionist decision to consider Jerusalem the capital of the Zionist entity.

FEDAYEEN PLANT BOMBS IN DIMONA, TALPIYYOT

NC121914 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Undated statement by spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command--announcer-read]

[Text] At dawn today a special group of our fighters planted a time bomb in the central market in the very heart of Dimona in the Negev. At 0630 today just a little while before the bomb was to explode, the enemy discovered it. The area was vacated and an enemy police force was called to the market. An explosives expert who arrived with the police exploded the bomb within the market, which heavily damaged its shops.

As usual, the Zionist security organs launched a campaign of arrests in the city, and some Palestinian citizens were arrested on the grounds of suspicion of complicity. Furthermore, at dawn today, Tuesday, our fighters from Special Group G planted a time bomb in the depot of bus No. 6 in Talpiyyot in Jerusalem on the Hebron road. At about 0645 today the bomb was discovered and the bomb disposal expert who arrived with a police force that came to the depot exploded the bomb where it was found after having failed to dismantle it. The explosion heavily damaged the depot. Meanwhile, the enemy police force sealed off the area and arrested some Palestinian citizens under the pretext of questioning them.

In answering the attack to which the Jerusalem newspaper AL-FAJR was subjected by the Zionist security organs last week, our fighters of Special Group A on the night of 10 August planted high explosive time bombs in the offices and printing press of the Zionist newspaper HAMODIA in its building on the outskirts of the occupied city of Jerusalem.

At about 0230 yesterday, Monday, the bombs exploded. Some night guards were wounded and the building was damaged. Furthermore, the printing press and office equipment were either destroyed or damaged. The Zionist security forces immediately cordoned off the area and began combing what was left of the building in search of other bombs.

The next morning the Zionist police and border guard set up and manned barricades around the scene of the explosions and arrested some Palestinian citizens under the pretext of suspicion. Our fighters returned safely to their bases after having carried out these operations.

SAUDI ARABIA

MORE AIRCRAFT PLANNED AS ARMED FORCES DEVELOPMENT CONTINUES

LD121054 Kuwait KUNA in English 1014 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Aug (KUNA)--Saudi Arabia will go ahead in developing its armed forces, Defence Minister Prince Sultan 'Abd al-'Aziz said Tuesday. Development will include training and advanced weaponry for land, air and sea forces, the prince who is also minister of aviation said.

In an address marking Ramadan Bayram, Sultan added Saudi Arabia will receive advanced F-15 aircraft duly fitted with advanced equipment within the coming four months.

Saudi Arabia is not heading towards war or any military offensive, but is keen to defend its territory and holy places, Prince Sultan said. We are also keen to defend our Moslem and Arab brothers and maintain their religion and sovereignty.

Later this year, King Khalid will inaugurate Saudi Arabia's new military base Al-Jubayl, he said.

Mirage 2000 Assembly Agreement

JN090830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Aug (INA)--The newspaper AL-ANBA' reports today that Saudi Arabia and France have signed an agreement on assembling Mirage 2000 planes in Saudi Arabia. Citing unidentified well-informed sources, the paper says that the agreement was signed during the Saudi defense minister's recent visit to France.

UAE

QATARI FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES 1-DAY VISIT

GF111315 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad al Thani left the country this afternoon following a short visit to the UAE. In his visit, which lasted only a few hours, the Qatari foreign minister was received by the president, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The Qatari foreign minister was seen off at the airport by the chairman of the planning department, Sayf ibn Muhammad, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Zayid and the Qatari acting charge d'affaires in the UAE, Muhammad Hasan 'Abd al-Ghani.

PRESIDENT AL NUHAYYAN SENDS CABLE TO JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

GF091140 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 0100 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The president, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, has sent a congratulatory cable to King Husayn of Jordan on the anniversary of his accession to the throne.

TEXT OF AS-SADAT'S LETTER TO BEGIN AFTER JERUSALEM DECISION

NC121810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has emphasized that it is impossible to continue the negotiations with Israel if its present course remains unchanged.

In the letter he sent to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin following the Knesset's decision to annex Jerusalem and proclaim it the capital of Israel, President as-Sadat says: Negotiations with good will demand specific, practical conduct by all participants. The first prerequisite of this conduct is that all parties should exercise self-restraint and refrain from adopting any measures that would conflict with the spirit of the negotiations or that would harm the peace process in any way.

The president explains that no party has the right to make any issue nonnegotiable or to confront the other parties with an attempt to create a fait accompli through the adoption of unilateral measures, the purpose of which is to influence the results of the negotiations one way or the other.

In his letter, the president explains that such unilateral actions are considered to be totally void of all legality in confronting the other parties and they undoubtedly poison the atmosphere and lead to reactions that are unsuitable for the peace process as far as some quarters, which consider their cooperation to be essential for the success of our march, are concerned.

The following is the text of the president's letter to Begin:

Dear Prime Minister Begin: I hope you have fully recovered from what befell you and have regained your health in order to be able to confront the great responsibilities you are shouldering at this delicate stage. It is indeed the duty of each of us to deal with several problems, particularly in light of the current circumstances in both the region and the world. Furthermore, we have no option indeed but to confront these problems with clearer vision and courage because none of us can disregard the events surrounding us and their far-reaching effects.

Moreover, it is our duty to complete the work we have started along the road of peace. I am confident that I do not have to remind you that during our meetings in Egypt, Israel and Camp David we committed ourselves to work tirelessly for a comprehensive, peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

You might recall that many doubted the chances of the success of the march toward a comprehensive peace for reasons that you undoubtedly know. Despite this, you remained firm in your resolution to follow up the noble cause of peace, without regard for the huge efforts required for such a venerable task. It was only through firmness and determination that we were able to accomplish last year what was considered to be impossible. However, there is still a lot we must do if we want to continue the march of peace in the interests of all people in the region--including, of course, the Israeli people--and even of all people throughout the world. This is why we committed ourselves in our joint letter of March 1979 to holding continuous negotiations with good will until we reached an agreement on establishing full autonomy authority in the West Bank and Gaza as soon as possible.

As I have said on more than one occasion during our talks, the achievement of tangible progress toward our goal is definitely as much in the interest of the Israeli people as it is in the interest of the Palestinian people.

It would undoubtedly be a grave mistake of great dimensions to lose this available opportunity to begin the process of reconciliation between Israelis and Palestinians. It is therefore necessary to begin this process without any delay so that we may finally put an end to the violence and disagreement in the Holy Land. This opportunity, which is available now, may not be available again in the foreseeable future.

You also know that negotiations with good will call for a certain practical conduct by all those taking part in them, the first prerequisite being that all parties should exercise self-restraint and refrain from taking any measure that is contradictory to the spirit of the negotiations or that is harmful in any way to the peace process.

Neither side has a right to try to make any particular topic nonnegotiable or to face the other parties with an attempt to create a fait accompli by resorting to one-sided measures to influence the results of the negotiations one way or another. In addition, no party has a right to impose preconditions, regardless of the claims made by this or that side. The essence of the negotiating process is that it should enable the parties to settle their differences and reach agreement on the disputed issues collectively and through participation and debate, not through individual actions.

Accordingly, any attempt by any party to settle or decide a matter that is subject to negotiation constitutes a complete violation of the principle of negotiation. True, these individual actions are completely devoid of legality for the other parties, but they undoubtedly poison the atmosphere and evoke reactions that are unsuitable to the peace process in circles where cooperation is considered essential for the success of our course.

Let us jointly look at what has been done recently in order to assess the situation clearly and discuss the best means of serving our objectives.

1. Last year, we embarked on the present negotiations with the aim of reaching agreement before 26 May 1980. For reasons that I will not go into now, this was not achieved. Still, we decided to continue the negotiations because of the seriousness of the issues under discussion and to give you ample time to make changes in your positions.

2. We adopted this attitude despite the fact that what is involved at this stage is merely a transitional arrangement and not a final settlement of the Palestine problem. We are merely opening the door for such a settlement by setting up an interim regime for a specific period of time in order to enable the Palestinians to exercise their share of responsibility.

3. However, we were very sorry--and many of Israel's friends were surprised--to see events take a course different from that which everyone had hoped would bring us closer to agreement. On the contrary, numerous provocative and negative actions have been taken in flagrant defiance of the peace process and its very essence. Still, we hoped that the factors that led you to take this negative attitude would give way to a more positive and responsive approach. However, these hopes never materialized and the situation continued to deteriorate.

4. I am referring here to the actions being taken with respect to Jerusalem and the settlements, together with the repressive measures taken in the West Bank and Gaza.

5. At this point, it might be useful to refresh your memory with respect to Jerusalem. You recall that this issue was the first one I raised with you and your colleagues since I started the peace initiative. Throughout our talks, I emphasized to you the central position this issue occupies in the minds and hearts of 800 million Muslims and an even greater number of Christians. On several occasions, I pointed out to you in the clearest terms that a breakthrough on this was certain to give the peace drive more momentum than any other single action.

6. You would remember that during our meeting in Al-'Arish in May 1979, I told you that there was a historic opportunity for us to proceed without delay toward a comprehensive settlement as we started the successful implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

7. You would also recall that in that meeting and subsequent ones in Alexandria, Haifa and Aswan, I concentrated on the issue of Jerusalem and told you that if it was a matter of vital interest to 18 million Jews all over the world, then it was equally vital and sensitive to 800 million Muslims, and therefore it was impossible for us to ignore this fact and be insensitive to this spiritual and cultural aspect. Millions of Muslims throughout the world are inclined to judge Israel by its behavior on regarding Jerusalem. Why should you lose their confidence and that of many others while we have other viable and acceptable alternatives? I am telling you again that this is not the most difficult issue we face and that it should be possible to find a solution that respects the rights and satisfies the aspirations of both sides.

8. We are aware that an overall agreement on the status of Jerusalem can be deferred to the stage of negotiating the final settlement. Moreover, it is also a fact that the issue of Jerusalem overlaps with many issues that are subject to review at present. Thus, it was natural that it was raised in various meetings both on the ministerial level and in the committees, notably the legal and election committees.

9. Some might argue that the actions taken with respect to Jerusalem by the various branches of your government represent no more than a negotiating position that should not be taken seriously, especially in light of the fact that they are of no legal validity. However, we cannot ignore the following facts:

A. That such measures are a flagrant violation of Security Council Resolution 242, to which we are both committed to observe and implement. I need not elaborate on these legal matters, but it is clear that the recent Israeli actions represent a territorial expansion and acquisition of territory by war, an act explicity prohibited under the provisions of Resolution 242. It might be worth mentioning that your government has declared on recent occasions that it will neither accept nor tolerate any tampering with this resolution.

B. Furthermore, such actions run counter to the letter and spirit of Camp David and violate the letter of the framework for peace in the Middle East insofar as they are a breach of Resolution 242, which is the firm legal basis for this framework. We have pledged to settle all our differences together in a spirit of reconciliation and not by unilateral acts. It was clearly understood, as we signed to accords, that none of us would resort to imposing a fait accompli on the other.

C. It also goes without saying that these actions contradict the provisions of the fourth Geneva convention, which prohibits the annexation of occupied territories.

10. When I mentioned to you my belief that it was not impossible to find a happy solution to the question of Jerusalem, I stated before the entire world that such a solution should not result in dividing the city or setting up barriers that could curtail the freedom of movement or worship. I outlined a formula that would set a shining example for coexistence and good neighborliness among Muslims, Christians and Jews. In essence, that formula called for restoring Arab legal and historic rights in the city while keeping it united for all practical purposes.

11. In all frankness, I believe that the ideas I submitted and publicized in this regard have not been given due consideration on your part. I have not received any objective answer or comment on the proposed formula, which safeguards the interests of all those concerned, thus rendering an invaluable service to the cause of peace and a monumental contribution to the process of reconciliation between Arabs and Jews.

12. Your government has also adopted a negative and counterproductive policy with respect to another sensitive issue--namely, that of settlements. I need not elaborate on the world's total rejection and condemnation of this policy both on legal and moral grounds. I am not here to enumerate the serious consequences of such a policy. Suffice it to reiterate what I stated before: That these settlements in the West Bank and Gaza are a real obstacle in the path of peace and therefore must be removed, be they old or new.

13. I am certain that you remember that I talked to you in Aswan about the settlements. I advised you then not to fight a losing battle because no matter what you set up or did in this respect, it was doomed to complete failure.

14. Perhaps you would recall that I offered to provide you with water that could reach Jerusalem, passing through the Negev. I made my offer in order to help you build new quarters for the settlers in your own territory. You misunderstood the idea behind my offer and said that the national aspirations of your people are not for sale. Indeed, this did not occur to me when I offered you cooperation that could lead to a solution which would satisfy both sides. Although there should be no conditions attached to the removal of the illegal settlements, I am prepared to go this far to solve this problem on the basis that this would be another contribution to peace by Egypt.

I am awqre that you do not need anyone to show you a way out of this situation, but it is useful to discover or take into consideration the existence of some alternatives. Sometimes our Arab brothers need such ways out because of their complicated positions. This is a burden I bear as the president of the Egyptian people, who have been destined to be at the vanguard of events and developments in the entire region. This is our past legacy and the promise of our future.

15. We reached an understanding with you that Israel would take a number of confidence-building measures without delay and prior to the beginning of the transitional period. The purpose of such measures was defined among us as: Alleviating the suffering of the Palestinians and improving the atmosphere in the West Bank and Gaza as a prelude to the election of the Palestinian authority. We spoke specifically about a group of actions that were listed in a memorandum which was presented to you on 13 October 1978 during the Blair House talks. It is obvious that the conditions in the West Bank and Gaza have not improved at all. To the contrary, they have witnessed a marked deterioration. Is this the way to win the support and confidence of those who are addressed by the Camp David framework?

16. Our position has been both clear and unwavering since I initiated the peace process with my mission to Jerusalem. It might be useful, however, to repeat it as follows:

1) Egypt remains wholeheartedly committed to peace. To us, peace is a sacred and strategic goal. We will continue to work for it even if this entails doubling our efforts in this respect.

2) We will adhere to the letter and spirit of Camp David and call for a strict observance of all the commitments under these historic documents.

3) Egypt remains prepared to help its partners in the peace process and provide them with solutions and ways out even when they fail to see the realities of the situation and the wisdom of this or that act. Here we apply to Israel the same rule we have been applying to our Arab brothers.

4) We firmly believe that all matters will be settled in the end because this is the desire of all the people of the area and the world. No one can turn the clock back or again put the region in the darkness of war and destruction.

5) We reject all measures taken by Israel unilaterally and against the universal consensus with respect to Jerusalem and the settlements. These measures are completely null and void.

6) The historic and legal rights of the Arabs and Muslims should be respected while keeping different functions in the city united. Freedom of worship and movement should be guaranteed.

7) Israel should desist from all settlement activities. All the settlements built in the West Bank and Gaza should be removed, and so must all the settlements in the other occupied territories.

8) No state, certainly neither Egypt nor Israel, can determine the future of the Palestinian people. This is their God-given right which they cannot be deprived of under any circumstances.

9) If we reach an agreement on establishing the autonomy authority, then we are prepared to begin implementing it in the Gaza Strip as a first step to be followed by implementation in the West Bank.

Dear Mr Prime Minister Begin, I am certain that deep in your heart you know that it is virtually impossible to continue the negotiations if the present attitude continues. Hence, in the spirit of my journey to Jerusalem and the Camp David peace accords, I urge you to take the remedial measures necessary for removing the obstacles that have been placed on the road to peace in the past few months.

I leave it to you to choose the appropriate ways and means for achieving that. If we fail to remove these obstacles in due time, then we will be reducing the vital process of negotiations to a meaningless exercise in futility, which would be a disservice to our cherished ideal of peace. I am sure that none of us wants to or can do that.

I hope to receive a positive reply from you so that negotiations can proceed in a promising atmosphere and as soon as possible.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. Begin.

[Signed] Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat

AS-SADAT TO TOUR COUNTRY, PREPARE FOR PARTY CONFERENCE

NC120635 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2051 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat will be very active domestically in the coming period between the end of 'Id al-Fitr and October. His activity will reach its climax with the National Democratic Party National Conference in the first week of October. President as-Sadat is scheduled to deliver an important political speech at this conference.

The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that President as-Sadat will concentrate on three main spheres. First, he will tour the governorates to inspect food security projects, land reclamation projects and the construction of new towns. Preparations for these visits will be made within the next few days. Second, he will hold several intensive meetings with the party, popular and executive leaders on a national level to follow up the plans and decisions which have been adopted to speed up economic and social development and to solve the basic problems of the people.

The paper says that the third sphere will be the preparation for the large-scale national conference of the National Democratic Party. It has been decided in principle to hold this conference during the first three days of October. At the final session of the national party conference, joint party-government resolutions will be issued, defining the program of each one until the convocation of the next party conference. It has been decided to form a steering committee to make the necessary preparations in all spheres for the party conference.

AS-SADAT SENDS PERSONAL MESSAGE TO GISCARD D'ESTAING

NC081334 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Aug (MENA)--MENA has learned that President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent a written personal message to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Egyptian Ambassador in Paris Kamal Khalil delivered the message last night.

MENA has also learned that the message is one of several messages recently received in certain Western European capitals. President as-Sadat's message is within the framework of current intensive personal contacts between the president and President Giscard d'Estaing.

MENA has also learned that the official visit which Vice President Husni Mubarak will make to France at the beginning of September is at the invitation of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Observers in the French capital believe that these current intensive contacts between the Egytian and French capitals affirm the desire of the two sides to further strengthen their relations and also the desire of the French side to promote the channels of contacts, particularly at the summit level.

GHALI MEETS WITH OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF BULGARIAN INTERESTS

NC102035 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today discussed Egypt's relations with Bulgaria with the caretaker of Bulgaria's interests in Cairo.

MINISTER OF STATE GHALI LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

NC121403 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1318 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 August (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo this afternoon for Bucharest on a 5-day visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian foreign minister.

In a statement before his departure, Dr Ghali said that he has instructions from President Anwar as-Sadat to meet with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and brief him on the latest developments related to the autonomy negotiations, especially after the Knesset's decision to annex East Jerusalem.

Ghali said that he will also meet with officials at the Romanian Foreign Ministry to exchange views on the most important international issues that are of interest to both countries and that require coordination of their diplomatic activity.

Dr Ghali was seen off at the airport by the Foreign Ministry's Director of Protocol, Ambassador Muhsin ad-Diwani and the Romanian Ambassador in Cairo.

Dr Ghali is due back in Cairo on Saturday to welcome Lawrence Mncina Swaziland, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is scheduled to arrive in Cairo on the same day for a week's official visit to Egypt.

EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA REACH AGREEMENT ON PILGRIMAGE

NC091633 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1557 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA)--Deputy Speaker of the People's Assembly Muhammad Rashwan returned to Cairo this afternoon from Jiddah after visiting Saudi Arabia for several days.

During the visit, Rashwan agreed with the Saudi authorities that a mission of 250 members of the People's Assembly will perform the pilgrimage this year and will begin its trip 10 October.

BRIEFS

NEW URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL--Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA)--Gaston Rebollo Sciarra, the new ambassador of Uruguay to Egypt, arrived in Cairo early this morning. [Excerpt] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 9 Aug 80 NC]

EMBASSY ISSUES STATEMENT ON STAFFERS DETAINED IN FRG

LD081814 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 8 Aug 80

["Statement by the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in the GDR has spoken out against the arrest and detention of two members of the embassy staff while they were on a private visit to West Berlin. This affair was an infringement of diplomatic usage and was part and parcel, it says, "of the slanderous campaign against Iraq assiduously pursued of late by certain Western media under various pretexts."

The embassy spokesman expressed the hope that "West Berlin authorities will not fall into the trap of the Zionists and racists whose aim is to endanger the lives of Iraqi Embassy personnel and to injure Iraq's positive and good relations with the states and peoples of Western Europe."

The embassy regarded the "unfriendly action abroad against the personnel and institutions of the Republic of Iraq as a matter most damaging to all concerned."

PRESIDENT HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CUBA'S CASTRO

JN101216 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1148 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Cuban President Fidel Castro on bilateral relations. The message was conveyed by Ambassador Juan Carretero when he was received by the president here today.

HUSAYN CONTACTS KUWAITI AMIR ON UPCOMING OPEC SUMMIT

JN101122 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1047 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Aug (INA)--The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, has received a letter from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Jasim al-Marzuo, acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, stated that the letter deals with bilateral coordination in preparing for the OPEC summit, to be held in Baghdad in November.

OIL MINISTER ON IMPORTANCE OF UPCOMING OPEC CONFERENCE

JN122126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA)--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, has stressed the importance of the convocation of OPEC's second summit conference in Baghdad next October, in view of the historic role of the organization as a symbolic example for the developing states, in their efforts to achieve their economic development and to rebuild the structure of economic relations between them and the industrial states on the foundations of justice and right and in a manner that guarantees equal common interests and prevents exploitation and economic subservience.

During his meeting with the chairman and members of the central information committee, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim added that the convocation of the conference at this time is a necessity in preparing for the OPEC states' forthcoming stage, which requires definition of the primary frameworks and lines of the march to be followed in achieving these states' legitimate aspirations to economic development, and to progress toward better positions from which the gap between them and the technologically-developed industrial states can be reduced.

He added that first among the topics to be discussed by the conference will be the definition of a long-term strategy for pricing crude oil, in order to guarantee a gradual development of the price of this essential substance and to maintain a balance with other energy substitutes, now and in the future.

SYRIA ACCUSED OF PLANNING ASSASSINATIONS IN LEBANON

JN122058 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] We are not far from the truth when we say that the reason for the continued exacerbation and deterioration of the situation in Lebanon and even for Lebanon's longstanding disorder is the presence of hands that are foreign both to Lebanon and to its Arabism. These hands benefit from submerging Lebanon in a sea of contraditions, so that they can reorganize matters in a way that serves their antinational and anti-pan-Arab trends, in order to guarantee for themselves the continuation of their rule and hegemony over the masses as long as possible.

This fact may have become clearer and can be proven through Taqiyy ad-Din as-Sulh's abandonment of the task of forming a new Lebanese Government, which was said to be a government of national unity. This abandonment cannot be justidied by saying that the Lebanese do not want a government of such a type; the only reason for As-Sulh's abandonment of this task is an external source of pressure, which is playing around inside Lebanon with a long arm and is acting against any serious attempt to stop the bloodshed that is destroying the Lebanese people and land.

Thus, it is well known to all that the only party standing behind the rift in the Lebanese situation and possessing the bloodstained hand that can do such harm is the one represented by the Syrian regime, which carries out its plans in accordance with the slogan: He who does not pray in its corner is an atheist. Moreover, this is the same party that today returns to renew its old game of assassination and murder of all who stand on the people's side against the Syrian regime's policies of deviation. This regime has an old history of killing anyone who is faithful to his people and to his nation's principles.

There is no doubt that the acts committed by the Syrian regime's intelligence, in collaboration with the sectarian and racist gangs in Lebanon, when they assassinated comrade martyr Musa Shu'ayb, regional command member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon, the progressive journalist Riyad Taha and the Arab struggler Salah ad-Din al-Bitar, are the beginning of a large bloody scheme whose map was drafted with precision in Damascus, inside the halls of the Syrian regime, which is well known for its unparalleled experience in such things. This regime is considered the first teacher of other regimes that trade in the people's goals and slogans. No one else has any interest in assassinating progrewsive national and pan-Arab figures like these, who reflect an old record of struggle dating back to the outset of the Arab nation's existence.

The only ones who have an interest in doing so are those who have stepped outside the nation's principles, goals and aspirations to unity, liberation and progress.

Since its advent to power, the Syrian regime has been the first, strongest and most qualified candidate to carry out criminal acts of this kind. No one has any doubt that these assassination acts were carried out through the planning of the Syrian intelligence, because a cursory look at the past reveals the reasons that compelled the Syrian regime to be present in such intensity in the Lebanese arena. All are aware of the fact that the regime's forces and defense squads entered Lebanon when matters were about to be settled in the intrest of the people and their progressive national and pan-Arab forces. Can the one who sent an extraordinary military force to Lebanon in the interest of the rightist and sectarian forces and who has played the role of the sickle that harvests both the Palestinians and Lebanese alike since 1975 be acquitted? Can there be another party in Lebanon that can be held responsible for these acts besides the Syrian regime, which has and is still pushing Lebanon in directions whose ends are unknown and that serve no one but that regime, which is hostile to everything that is progressive, national and pan-Arab?

IMAM REFUSES TO CONCEDE SHI'ITE AUTHORITY TO KHOMEYNI

JN101048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA)--Hojatt ol-Eslam Imam Seyyed Yusuf Seyyed Muhsin Tabatata'i rejected Khomeyni's call to transfer the Shi'ite seminary and religious authority from An-Najaf to the Iranian city of Qom.

In a statement to AL-JUMHURIYAH today, the imam said: The Shi'ite seminary and the religious authority will be kept in the holy city of An-Najaf, as it has been for the past thousand years. Any demand to change this is null and void.

Hojatt ol-Eslam added that the leader of the seminary and the religious authority is he who manages its affairs and urges honesty in religious education, because honesty is the basis of success in preserving the seminary and the religious authority. Hojatt ol-Eslam called upon Muslims to cooperate in maintaining holy An-Najaf as the permanent seat of the seminary and the religious authority. He rejected all calls to transfer them.

It is known that the seminary was established in Baghdad a thousand years ago and was later transfered to An-Najaf, so that it could continue to receive Muslims from all over the world who wished to study religious jurisprudence, Islamic laws, the Arabic language and Koranic interpretation.

FOUR IRANIAN AIR FORCE MEMBERS GIVEN ASYLUM

JN111139 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA)--It was disclosed here today that four Iranian military men have sought political asylum in Iraq. The four Iranian air force men defected to Iraq with a Fokker Friendship-27 military transport plane on 5 August.

An official Ministry of Defense spokesman told INA that the four Iranian military men sought political asylum immediately upon entering Iraqi airspace. The spokesman said that the pilot changed the course of his plane, which was on a mission inside Iran, and landed somewhere in Iraq.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced later that the Iranian military men were granted political asylum.

The Defense Ministry official spokesman added that the case has been referred to the responsible authorities to adopt the necessary measures concerning the aircraft.

GOVERNMENT FREES TWO PRO-KHOMEYNI PARTY MEMBERS

NC111840 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 11 (AFP)--The Iraqi Government has freed two members of the pro-Khomeyni Daoua Party who were accused of fomenting attacks on a university in April and on several moviehouses in June, sources here said today.

ARABISTAN RESISTANCE DESTROYS IRANIAN TRAIN, KILLS SIX

JN091422 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA)--The detonation of an explosive charge planted by the Arabistan resistance under a railroad in (Bamdezh Wahudst) region last Wednesday destroyed the train's front inspection vehicle and killed six of the racist Persians.

A statement issued by the Arabistan youth said that the explosion also led to the destruction of some parts of the railroad.

BAGHDAD RADIO ATTACKS KHOMEYNI ANTI-KURDISH CAMPAIGNS

JN071210 Baghdad Domestic Service in Surani Kurdish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Tehran Radio recently carried a statement by Khomeyni attacking his groups and guards for failing to implement his orders or solve the many problems in Iran. This clearly shows that Khomeyni's regime is deeply troubled.

In his statement, the satanic Khomeyni deceitfully and fraudently attacked the liberation movement of the Kurdish people in Iran. He also strongly criticized his bloody guards for failure to wipe out the Kurdish people. He questioned why some 10 revolution guards are being killed every day by Kurdish fighters and why the Iranian forces have so far been unable to wipe out the Kurdish liberation movement.

Khomeyni's attacks on the Kurdish people over the past 18 months have failed. The Kurdish people's will has on many occasions proved much stronger than that of the new fascist despot in Iran.

Khomeyni's policy, which is reactionary and racist, is directed mainly against the Iranian peoples. Khomeyni must understand that the Arabs and Kurds, who successfully managed to wipe out the shah's regime, can do so to the chauvinist and [word indistinct] Khomeyni.

Khomeyni is defending Islam in accordance with his satanic whims. Khomeyni is interested solely in killing innocent citizens and deceiving millions of Iranians. Khomeyni must understand that there is no room for reactionaries among progressive forces.

The Iranian people must rise up to topple Khomeyni and make an example of him.

KURDISH-COMMUNIST OPERATION AGAINST IRAQIS DETAILED

JN121951 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] (Dast-e Hawlare)--On 15 July 1980, a joint force of the Iraqi Communist Party and the peshmerga of the unified Socialist Kurdish party [al-hizb al-ishtiraki al-Kurdistani al-muwahhad] ambushed a military convoy of 10 personnel carriers. The convoy was advertising the so-called National Assembly elections in the (Surak) subdistrict of the (Dast-e Hawlare) region. A fierce battle erupted with the aggressive forces in which 12 of the government troops were killed and 18 others wounded. Seven of the unified socialist Kurdish party peshmerga and two of the Iraqi Communist Party fighters were martyred in this battle.

Afterward the authorities shelled the area for 6 days, in an attempt to raise the morale of its agents and mercenaries.

KURDISH MOVEMENT REPORTS HEAVY LOSSES OF IRAQI FORCES

JN112114 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Mirgah Sur--On 26 July 1980, the bold peshmerga of the rightwing of our party's second branch attacked the center of the dictator regime's military brigade in Mirgah Sur. The attack resulted in the following enemy losses:

The Mirgah Sur brigade commander was seriously wounded, losing a leg. The (Gur-e Tu) battalion commander, Hasan ad-Duri, and two other captains were killed. The Mirgah Sur brigade intelligence officer was wounded. A military vehicle and a gun were destroyed.

The morale of the enemy forces in Mirgah Sur plummeted following this revolutionary operation. Reports from Mirgah Sur said that the police imposed a curfew on Mirgah Sur streets and that the authorities gathered the nearby villages' dignitaries and threatened to execute them and destroy their villages unless they ferret out the peshmerga fighters.

Death and shame to the Iraqi dictator regime and to its agents; glory to our martyrs.

[Signed] The Kurdish liberation movement and the Iraqi national movement

IRAQI-SAUDI TRADE TALKS TO BEGIN IN OCTOBER

JN101905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA)--Trade and economic discussions between Iraq and Saudi Arabia will begin in Baghdad in October.

In a press statement, Mahdi Muhsin, Trade Ministry under secretary for foreign affairs and head of the Iraqi side to the discussions, said that the discussions will complete the first round of talks held in Baghdad at the end of last year to conclude an agreement for economic and trade cooperation between the two fraternal countries. He expressed hope that the forthcoming discussions will result in the conclusion of the abovementioned agreement.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC, DPRK

JN122132 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] A National Consultative Council delegation led by Council Speaker Ahmad at-Tarawinah left Amman this evening on an official visit of several days to the PRC and DPRK.

At-Tarawinah said that the delegation will hold talks with officials in the two countries' people's councils on developing and strengthening relations between these councils and the National Consultative Council and will discuss relations between Jordan and the PRC and DPRK respectively. At-Tarawinah added that the delegation will explain to the two countries' officials the latest developments in the Arab issue and the Arab stand on the Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories.

The delegation comprises 'Abd al-Majid ash-Shuraydah, 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Sulayman Irtaymah, Sultan al-'Udwan and 'Adnan Ba'yun, secretary of the National Consultative Council.

TEXT OF INTERVIEW WITH PRIME MINISTER AR-RIMAWI

LD121333 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 11-17 Aug 80 pp 18-19

[Interview given to Fu'ad Na'im by Jordanian Prime Minister Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi in Amman--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] As far as your government is concerned, what is the significance of the Syrian and Palestinian demands that Israel withdraw to the 1947 borders--demands that emerged during the ministerial-level meeting held to prepare for the forthcoming summit? Are they not contrary to the tacit agreement in Baghdad and Tunis [summit conferences] on accepting a peaceful solution to the conflict provided Israel withdrew from all the territories it occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem?

[Answer] The significance of the demand to return to the 1947 borders can be understood in light of Israel's stand which insists on Judaizing and annexing all the Palestinian land in accordance with Begin's self-rule plan which views the Palestinians as an Arab community on Israeli territory, as they claim.

The reference to the 1947 borders is a reference to UN General Assembly Resolution 181 which provides for the partitioning of Palestine into two states--an Arab state and a Jewish state. The significance of reverting to this resolution lies in the fact that it is the only UN resolution which provides for the Palestinian people's political rights and for their right to establish their own independent state. This can be understood vis-a-vis Israel's complete denial of Palestinian sovereignty rights and its attempts to obliterate the Palestinian people's identity and to usurp their land in order to eliminate the foundations on which are based both the Palestinian cause as well as the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights. In talking about partition Resolution 181 of 1947, however, reference cannot be made only to one of its clauses and not to its other aspects. Resolution 181 constituted a political settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1947 and involved international support for the establishment of the State of Israel. It also provides for the internationalization of Jerusalem and the establishment of an integrated economy between the Arab state and the Jewish state in Palestine--that is, the two states' economy will be merged. This is an advanced stage of what is nowadays termed normalization of relations.

In any case, the Arab demand that Israel withdraw from all the territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, has unanimous Arab support and Arab efforts during the present phase are concentrating on it.

[Question] The ministerial conference also regarded Resolution 242 as inconsistent with the Arab nation's national rights and the Palestinian cause. As far as the Jordanian Government--which has recognized Resolution 242 and made several international moves on the basis of this resolution--is concerned, what does this recommendation mean? Also, do you not believe that rejection of Resolution 242 will have an adverse effect on the Arabs' international dialogue, bearing in mind that all the major powers, including the Soviet Union, have recognized this resolution?

[Answer] First of all I would like to point out that the Palestinian issue emerged at the beginning of this century. It was on the UN agenda at least 20 years before Resolution 242. Resolution 242 dealt with some effects and ramifications of the Palestinian issue, specifically to remedy the situation resulting from the 1967 Israeli aggression against three Arab members of the United Nations. Resolution 242 is the product of the 1967 Israeli blitzkrieg against Egypt, Syria and Jordan. It was designed to find a quick remedy to the situation which resulted from the Israeli aggression against these states. The resolution was a means to regain control over the land of three Arab members of the United Nations forcibly seized by Israel. At that time, had the resolution been implemented and had Israel abided by it, it would have eliminated the consequences of the 1967 aggression. Therefore, the Palestinian issue existed before the resolution was issued, on the basis of other UN resolutions. It did not tackle the issue in a manner guaranteeing the Palestinian people's rights. Later, several elements surfaced which the resolution was unable to meet since the PLO became the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Jordan supported this position in unanimous resolutions adopted by the Arabs, proceeding from its pan-Arab principles, its faith in Arab solidarity and joint Arab action and its firm belief in the justness of all these matters and the justness of the Palestinian cause.

All these matters illustrate the inadequacy of the resolution and the fact that it is no longer adequate because it addresses the refugee problem and does not refer to the Palestinian people's national rights. Even this resolution, which was accepted by the Arab side, met with two obstacles raised by Israel:

1. Israel's misinterpretation of the resolution in a manner that serves the spirit of Israeli expansion and continued occupation, contrary to the substance of the resolution.

2. Israel's procrastination in implementing the resolution and its erection of barriers and obstacles to international efforts with a view to ensuring the continuation of the fait accompli and Israel's continued control over the occupied Arab territories.

3. Then came Israel's latest position which was adopted by Menahem Begin's government and which was directly consolidated by the Camp David agreements and Begin's self-administration plan, based on the principle of detaching forever the territorial issue from the rights issue, separating the Palestinian people's identity from the identity of the Palestinian land and confining the Palestinian demands on national rights to mere formal administrative procedures bearing no relation to the crux of the Palestinian problem and the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This position hinged on U.S. support and on Egypt's collusion and agreement with Israel to misconstrue the contents of Resolution 242 and confuse the issue of eliminating the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression with that of the Palestinian people's national rights as provided for in the UN resolutions issued in 1947. This amounts to consolidating the principle of the forcible seizure of territory, contrary to the spirit of Resolution 242, liquidating the Arab national rights and rewarding occupation. All these facts lie behind the new perception of Resolution 242. The national rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people go beyond Resolution 242, which tackles some of their aspects and implications. Therefore a way has to be found to complete Resolution 242 in a manner that will guarantee pan-Arab rights and Palestinian rights fully. Resolution 242 did not emerge in a vacuum. The base for complementing Arab national rights exist in the UN resolutions which preceded and followed this resolution. Only the stance of Israel and its allies and the tendency to deviate from the course of a comprehensive and just solution are preventing this--in order to serve Israel's ambitions in the area.

The side which has rejected the implementation of the principles of Resolution 242 throughout the past 13 years is Israel and its allies. What we are now talking about is observance of the principles and resolutions that have been issued by the United Nations on the Palestinian issue, the issue of Jerusalem and full Arab rights, so that they will not be neglected and so that the Arab rights issue will not be at the mercy of Israel's patent misinterpretation of Resolution 242 and the implementation of this resolution according to the Camp David agreements and Begin's self-administration formula.

[Question] Do you believe that the Israeli Labor Party's so-called "Jordanian option" providing for conditional and partial Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank can constitute a basis for Arab-Israeli talks within the framework of an international conference to find a comprehensive solution to the conflict?

[Answer] This assumption is based on a clear Israeli prevarication. The political efforts exerted through 1975, the last of which were the contacts carried out by Henry Kissinger, called for a partial withdarwal from the occupied West Bank in order to establish the principle of Israeli withdrawal. But what happened? Israel effected a partial withdrawal from the Sinai front and from the Golan within the context of a plan for the disengagement of forces. The Labor government refused to withdraw from even an inch of the occupied West Bank. This situation still exists and has not changed, as is obvious from the self-rule plan and the Camp David agreements which are based on perpetuating occupation instead of realizing withdrawal.

Regarding the Labor Party's Jordanian option, it has many objectives. The first objective is to cast doubt on Jordan's attitude toward the issue and create confusion about Jordan's stand in an attempt to strike at the Arab front and the unified Arab stand, disguise the blatantly extreme stand of the Israeli Government and its people and play for time and to take advantage of any future eventualities to promote the accelerated settlement and Judaization plans in the occupied territories.

We believe in a return to the framework of expanded international participation to find a lasting and comprehensive solution, and within the Arab consensus on the principle of a settlement based on complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and sovereignty over their homeland.

[Question] Do you not believe that the development of Jordanian-Iraqi relations has been at the expense of the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement, and why?

[Answer] We believe in balanced Arab relations and in the establishment of these relations on the basis of joint Arab action and solidarity in the face of common danger. We believe that all the Arab sides are responsible for building the Arab future on sound foundations that guarantee their unity and comprehensive cohesion. Hence, any Arab relationship between two Arab countries within the framework of this concept cannot be contradictory to relations between either of these two countries and any other Arab country.

We look forward to the removal of all the causes of misunderstanding in inter-Arab relations, especially in Jordanian-Syrian relations because we and Syria are bound by neighborly relations and by relations of national cohesion and stand in the same trench of confrontation. Either country is an extension and backer of the other. Jordanian-Iraqi relations do not impair these facts nor diminish their importance because they are based on the fact that any positive relationship between any two Arab countries is in the final analysis a buttress for Arab solidarity and joint Arab action.

[Question] Official and semi-official Syrian quarters are voicing accusations that there are training camps for the Muslim Brotherhood in north and south Jordan and that some Muslim Brotherhood elements who are carrying out sabotage activities in Syria come from Jordan. What is your comment on these accusations?

[Answer] These accusations, which emerged in press reports and as insinuations from one or other side, are baseless. Jordan refuses in principle to be a springboard for sabotage activities against Syria or any other Arab country. It also refuses to interfere in the affairs of any Arab country. What is reported by some radios and newspapers about the existence in Jordanian territory of training camps for groups working against Syria is a figment of the imagination and an attempt to harm the relations between the two countries. In principle, Jordan cannot possibly allow armed groups to set up training camps on its territory in order to harm Syria or any other Arab country. Jordan is interested in the safety of the internal fronts in the Arab countries as much as it is interested in the safety of its own front. On this basis it does not permit attempts at infiltration with a view to harming any Arab side because the soundness of the internal Arab fronts means the soundness of the unified Arab stand. His Majesty King Husayn made it clear in his speech at the University of Jordan that Jordan clearly and frankly condemns the currents of violence and fanaticism which don the cloak of religion and pretend to belong to Islam, because Islam is the religion of magnanimity, consultation and love and does not approve of hatred, fanaticism, bigotry and rashness which lead the mind and behavior toward violence, coercion and blind fanaticism and harm the spirit and essence of the true religion.

[Question] Will the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue result in the crystallization of the foundations of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation?

[Answer] The Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue is based on supporting the Palestinian people and strengthening their steadfastness in the occupied territory and on backing them with all available means to regain their national rights in their land and be able to determine their fate in complete freedom.

The form of relations between Jordan and the Palestinian entity depends on the option of the Palestinians and Jordanians alike. As his majesty King Husayn has said, Jordan will accept the Palestinian option and live with it whatever it may be. The cohesion of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples is a fact which cannot be ignored under any circumstances. It is important that all of us work together to liberate the land and enable the Palestinians to determine their own fate and choose their future in complete freedom.

[Question] Do you believe that the recent discussions between King Husayn and American officials on the question of arming the Jordanian Army have annulled the possibility of buying arms from the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Jordan has been linked by arms contracts with the United States for some time now. The United States is one of the main sources of its arms. Jordan has begun to diversify the sources of its arms. If its main arms sources are cut off or something happens to impede its projected armament plans, it is natural for Jordan to reserve the right to freely look for other arms sources to serve its national interests.

[Question] Several Arab officials have made statements warning of an imminent large-scale Israeli offensive. Do you believe that such a possibility exists? Is Jordan making efforts to strengthen the eastern front?

[Answer] The continuation of the Israeli occupation constitutes continued Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. Israel's measures in the occupied Arab territories and the continued Israeli arms buildup is an indication of Israel's aggressive intentions toward the Arabs. It is a pan-Arab duty for Arab efforts to be pooled to strengthen the Arab fronts, to build a strong Arab shield against the Israeli aggression, to reinforce the intrinsic Arab power and to work jointly and cooperate because Israel's ambitions go beyond the Judaization of the occupied Arab territories as far as dismantling the Arab existence around it and perfecting its political control and military superiority over the Arab area. Therefore, we must be aware of the aggression and prepare for it on the pan-Arab level in order to confront the Israeli intentions in all circumstances, because recourse to force has always been one of the Zionist means of altering the status quo and extricating Israel from the crisis and the problems facing it in the internal and international spheres.

[Question] The letter of designation has given you the responsibility for implementing the program of the former government. Within this context, what are the priorities you intend to adopt in foreign and domestic policies?

[Answer] First of all, we in this government regard ourselves as participants in all the ideas and programs expounded by the former government because this government has been formed from the same group which adopted these ideas along with the late Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf. Therefore, the priorities on the internal and foreign fronts have not changed.

On the internal level we believe that there are national priorities which have been continually emphasized in the royal letters of designation, particularly the question of national development in its social and economic dimensions.

This question essentially involves the building of a new Jordan on the basis of sound scientific plans that will enable it to constantly build the foundations of social, economic, scientific and cultural progress and continue to absorb the concepts and requisites of progress and rebirth in all fields, as well as on the basis of studied scientific plans that look to the future with confidence, planning, knowledge and will. In order to promote the prospects of national development aimed at reducing reliance on others and at building the economy and the society, Jordanian society must be prepared and motivated to assume its new responsibilities and new role. This is where national participation in the responsibilities and duties, in production and the utilization of the national resources becomes necessary as a factor in shaping the future. Also important is the question of intensifying the buildup of our armed forces continuously, so that they will be the shield to protect the soil and the achievements of the homeland and in order to strengthen their role in the national confrontation and enable them to constantly defend the Arab right and the Arab existence.

On the pan-Arab level, Jordan emphasizes its adherence to the Arab cause and the Palestinian people's cause and its commitment to its affiliation with the Arab nation. On this basis Jordan seeks to strengthen Arab solidarity and joint Arab action and to develop its institutions and to assert a positive spirit in Arab action. Jordan also cares to maintain a positive role in developing the Arab state of affairs and building a complete web of Arab relations and joint Arab interests that will achieve the Arab nation's solidarity in the face of the challenges it is facing and help it to move toward comprehensive unity. Jordan also emphasizes its constant adherence to the cause of and support for the Palestinian people in their effort to regain their national rights over their land and to determine their own fate unaffected by the pressures of occupation or any other pressures that might preclude the achievements of this objective.

In the foreign sphere Jordan asserts its commitment to the principles--which were unanimously approved by the Arabs at the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences--of rejecting the deviations of the Egyptian policy and the Camp David agreements of standing firmly against the policies which ensued from these agreements, while continuing to conduct a positive dialogue with the world in order to find a just and comprehensive regional solution within the framework of the principles which have unanimous Arab approval and which would realize complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to determine their fate and build their national entity on their land in complete freedom.

SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER TOURS NORTH

NC111753 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Syrian Defense Minister Maj Gen Mustafa Talas spent this morning in Al-Biqa' and the north. He inspected the Deterrent Forces and congratulated them on the occasion of the 'Id al-Fitr. The Syrian Armed Forces deputy chief of Staff, Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, made a similar tour.

Addresses Troops

JN122105 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] On the happy occasion of 'Id al-Fitr and upon instructions from Hafiz al-Asad, president and commander in chief, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the [Syrian] army and armed forces and minister of defense, this morning visited the Syrian armed forces that are part of the Arab Dterrent Forces in Lebanon. The defense minister was received by Maj Gen Sa'id Tayyan, commander of the forces, and by a number of senior officers. The minister then visited one of our fighting units' positions and addressed the fighters, who shouted slogans in support of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, leader President Hafiz al-Asad.

The minister began his speech by conveying President al-Asad's greetings and congratulations on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr. The defense minister then addressed the fighters, saying: Dear comrades, you know that the Arab nation celebrates this occasion because it is the anniversary of the time when our grandfathers emerged victorious over the infidels and enemies. Today we celebrate the 'Id al-Fitr because in October we achieved victory over our enemies during Ramadan and defeated the Zionist invaders. The deputy commander in chief then spoke about the current circumstances affecting the Arab nation. He affirmed that Arab Syria's unwavering and solid stand is aimed at liberating the occupied Arab territories and regaining the Arab people's usurped rights. He declared that Arab Syria will neither retreat nor become complacent until the aggressors are defeated and victory and liberation achieved.

In his speech General Talas referred to the treasonous role played by the Egyptian ruler, who has betrayed his honor, given numerous concessions to the Zionists and prostrated himself before them by declaring his absolute faith in them and in their masters, the U.S. imperialists, who are the enemies of our nation and people. General Talas made it clear that the goal of the Camp David partners is to force Syria to submit and to be dragged toward surrender. Talas added that As-Sadat was dragged to surrender when he escalated his plots against our people and nation through various means such as the propaganda campaign and the psychological warfare that is always directed against our people. They want to implement their plots and aggression, but our people are ready for them and for their plots. Our armed forces, Talas added, will be ready under President Hafiz al-Asad to face and defeat their plots at all costs.

The defense minister also referred to the purposes of the plot that was hatched against the Lebanese territory and people. This plot was intended to divide Lebanon into communal ministates. He stressed the role of the brave Syrian forces in stopping bloodshed in Lebanon, preventing partition and preserving the Arabism of the Lebanese land and people.

Talas also spoke on the Muslim brothers, the veteran imperialist agents, who take the cover of religion while in fact Islam rejects them. They want to realize the objectives of their U.S. and imperialist masters. They have placed themselves at the disposal of the imperialists and the Zionists as tools, in order to kill the innocent and honorable people in our country and to weaken its march of struggle. They hope to drag our country into the treasonous Zionist Camp David and to divert our attention from our basic cause of steadfastness and confrontation of aggression.

He affirmed that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, will continue its steadfastness and its struggle to achieve victory. We will not be diverted by any obstacle, regardless of sacrifices and cost. Concluding his speech, Talas said: We have faith in the ideology of our Ba'th Party and in our leader toward victory and liberation, President Hafiz al-Asad. I will tell him that his brave men in Lebanon have promised him that they will fight and sacrifice themselves until the occupied Arab territories are liberated and the Arab flag is hoisted over these territories.

VOL: PALESTINIANS TRAINING MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS

NC081255 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Knowledgeable sources have today confirmed secret reports claiming that a Palestinian organization is training Muslim Brotherhood members at Burj ash-Shamali camp in Tyre. The leader of the Palestinian armed struggle group, whose pseudonym is Abu Ta'an, has been charged with aiding the Muslim Brotherhood. It was observed today that members of the Palestinian camp in Ba'labakk have started moving to other areas; various explanations have been given for this behavior. On the other hand, some sources have disclosed that several groups suspiciously have been smuggling arms to Turkey.

AL-JUMAYYIL INTERVIEWED ON POLICIES, PREDICTIONS

DW120845 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 11 Aug 80 pp 118-122

[Interview with the leader of the Lebanese Christian militia, Bashir al-Jumayyil--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr al-Jumayyil, you emerged from the last fighting in Beirut as the strongest Christian leader, perhaps even the strongest man in Lebanon. Will the supreme commander of the Christian militia, who is no longer contested, employ his power for the pacification of the republic?

Al-Jumayyil: The basic evil is the fact that not all Lebanese have the feeling of belonging to one and the same nation. The Lebanese nation no longer exists.

SPIEGEL: Are not all the parties involved in the civil war culpable of this, including your Phalangist Party?

Al-Jumayyil: We have made serious mistakes. It was wrong to let the Syrians march into the country, to mollify the Palestinians, and to overlook the mendacity and irresponsibility of the state.

SPIEGEL: Four years have passed since the civil war....

Al-Jumayyil: And today we have a Syrian occupation in the country in addition to the Palestinian occupation.

SPIEGEL: But the Syrians marched in to put an end to the bloodshed.

Al-Jumayyil: The Syrian intervention has not solved the problems of Lebanon but made their solution more difficult.

SPIEGEL: You attack the Syrians quite harshly; meanwhile, your Christian brethren at the time loudly praised the invasion of the Syrian troops in 1976....

Al-Jumayyil: It is regettable that the Syrians were welcomed. The national feeling of Lebanon had not yet matured. Besides, many people thought that the Syrians would liberate the Christians from Palestinian tyranny.

SPIEGEL: So you do not believe that the Syrians intervened for the purpose of liberating Lebanon. Why else are they in the country?

Al-Jumayyil: Syria has been dreaming for as long as 100 years of expanding up to the Lebanese Mediterranean coast. Naturally there were people who warned of the Syrians in good time and wondered: "How will we ever get rid of them again?" But unfortunately the Christians served the Syrians Lebanon on a silver platter.

SPIEGEL: But after all, you were in a hopeless situation against leftist Muslims and Palestinians and needed the help of the Syrians.

Al-Jumayyil: Nevertheless, it was wrong to let the Syrians in. Syria is to blame for all the devastation. Syria has spoiled the state and its institutions. Too bad that the outside world has not recognized this. The Americans and the Israelis tried to make us believe that the Syrians would come to eliminate the chaotic conditions. Well, it did not take long for Syria to let the cat of the bag.

SPIEGEL: But it is a fact that the Syrian troops prevented the Christian-populated areas from being overrun by the Palestinians and leftist Muslim militia....

Al-Jumayyil: It only looked that way in the beginning....The Syrians made the world believe that Israel is responsible for the destruction in the country, just to hush up the fact that they were pursuing genocide against the Christians in Lebanon. Syria wants to be the unrestrained ruler in Lebanon, our independence is a thorn in their side. But the Syrians in Lebanon have got just as stuck as Jamal Abd an-Nasir did in Yemen in 1967. Syria has lost the war in Lebanon.

SPIEGEL: That is a big statement. Syrian troops, after all, are still in the country.

Al-Jumayyil: We are confident that the Syrians will leave Lebanon.

SPIEGEL: What if Damascus will not pull out its Lebanon contingent of nearly 20,000 men after all?

Al-Jumayyil: The domestic situation in Syria no longer allows that. The army must now counteract the unrest in Syria as secret service and security organs no longer suffice. No, Syria cannot set any troops free anymore. In their case the countdown has started.

SPIEGEL: Can you seriously visualize Syria pulling its troops out of Lebanon before the country has been pacified?

Al-Jumayyil: I believe that the Syrians would withdraw today if they would not lose face in doing so. We are prepared to help them save face.

SPIEGEL: With due respect for your optimism, wouldn't a pullout of the Syrians lead to renewed civil war?

Al-Jumayyil: Just let the Syrians withdraw first, we Lebanese will find a solution to our problems among ourselves.

SPIEGEL: And what about the leftist Lebanese units, will they keep still?

Al-Jumayyil: Without the Palestinians the leftist Muslim groups in Lebanon are negligible. All right, the Palestinians have a war budget which is three times as large as the Lebanese budget, but they would be ill advised to pick a fight with the Christians again. Nor is it in the interest of the Palestinians at all to fight again; and we, too, are not keen for new bloodshed.

SPIEGEL: Your reckoning can pan out only if the Muslims go along with the game. Do the Muslims of Lebanon share the Syrian view of the Christians?

Al-Jumayyil: A great change in that respect has taken place in the meantime.

SPEIGEL: But if you do not receive any support from the Muslims' camp, do you intend to do the fighting against the Syrians in the whole country all alone?

Al-Jumayyil: Just as we defend Ashrafie and the Christian-inhabited hill country we will also defend Beirut's Muslim district of Basta or the Druze Province of Shuf. We have won, we have held our own against Syria, and today we are in a position to extend our resistance over all of Lebanon.

SPIEGEL: Why is it that Lebanon's strongest Christian party rejects the policy of national reconciliation pursued by President Sarkis?

Al-Jumayyil: We do not believe that we can implement national reconciliation as long as the country is suffering under the Syrian-Palestinian double occupation.

SPIEGEL: How do you propose to go on from here if an open dialogue does not take place?

Al-Jumayyil: Reconciliation requires freedom. If I were talking so frankly in Baabda (village north of Beirut where the presidential palace is located) today, the Syrian bloodhounds would seize me and throw me into the Mase (Damascus) jail. Our president did not dare protest when the Syrian soldiers attacked and abducted Christian Deputy Edmond Rizk just 20 meters in front of his official residence. There is no freedom in the shadow of Syria.

SPIEGEL: Suppose you are right and Syria some day becomes fed up with the burden of its Lebanon adventure and pulls out its troops: Will peace then break out overnight or will civil war flare up again?

Al-Jumayyil: As soon as the Syrians are gone, three-quarters of all the problems will be solved.

SPIEGEL: But you propose to reintroduce the old religious proportion between Christians, Muslims and Druzes....

Al-Jumayyil: Old Lebanon is dead. What we need in the future is an army which cannot be split anymore.

SPIEGEL: But what you demand is that the president be a Christian again under the constitution, as before.

Al-Jumayyil: We do not insist on any privileges. I know quite a few young Muslims, by the way, who would make better presidents than many a Christian.

SPIEGEL: You will be reminded of this one day. What is it, anyway, that the Christians are fighting for, quite apart from the Syrian factor?

Al-Jumayyil: All we ask of the Muslims is that they accept a Christian ethnic community besides their own Islamic one.

SPIEGEL: But this means dividing Lebanon, perhaps into a Christian and a Muslim region.

Al-Jumayyil: It is superfluous to discuss such things now. As soon as we have come to terms on the fundamentals we will settle the rest in a little over a week.

SPIEGEL: Why are you seeking a solution on a religious basis? Wouldn't a laical Lebanon be the way out of the constant Christian-Islamic frictions?

Al-Jumayyil: Just go and ask the Muslims in our country first, who will not hear of any laical state.

SPIEGEL: Isn't it true that the Lebanese Christians keep aloof from the Muslims? Does this not impair the existence of Lebanon just like foreign troops?

Al-Jumayyil: Christians and Muslims in the future should have the right to develop culturally as they please and to believe in what they deem right. We do not want to proclaim a Christian republic. But I fail to see what is supposed to be so bad about cultural independence since it works without any friction elsewhere.

SPIEGEL: Israel encouraged the Christians in southern Lebanon to set up a separate Christian state against the will of the Syrians, the Palestinians, President Sarkis, and the United Nations. Israel also intends to come to the aid of the Christians against the Syrians, leftist Muslims, and Palestinians in the territory you are holding; will a normalization of relations emerge later on between Lebanon and the state of the Jews after the Egyptian-Israeli model?

Al-Jumayyil: Why not? I have no objections to that.

IRAQI BA'THISTS, FRANJIYAH'S GROUP CLASH IN TRIPOLI

NC081553 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Clashes have occurred in Tripoli between supporters of the Iraqi Ba'th and gunmen belonging to Al-Maradah [Franjiyah's military group]. The Arab Deterrent Forces intervened in order to separate the antagonists. There were several casualties.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES YEMENI DELEGATION

JN111755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, received at his residence at noon today a YAR Democratic National Front delegation led by Comrade Yahya ash-Shami and including Comrade 'Abdallah Salim. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dr 'Abd al-Hafiz Nu'man, National Command member and director of the southern Arabian Peninsula, who is now visiting Syria. The talks dealt with recent political developments in the Arab arena in general and in Yemen in particular. They also discussed the Muslim Brotherhood's plotting, which is linked with U.S. imperialism and Arab reaction and supported by members of the Camp David pact.

This meeting comes within the framework of efforts to further strengthen the solidarity between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Yemeni Democratic National Front's leadership and with all Arab national and progressive powers in general, in order to support the Arab masses' struggle to achieve their national and socialist goals and to counter the plots of treachery and capitulation which are fomented by the imperialists, reactionaries and Zionists.

VOL REPORTS EXPLOSIONS, DEATHS IN ALEPPO

NC111750 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon sources report that members of the Muslim Brotherhood yesterday blew up a beer bottling factory in Aleppo and killed eight persons. They also blew up the building housing the AL-JAMAHIR newspaper after attacking it with handgrenades and time bombs. As a camouflage members of the Muslim Brotherhood donned uniforms of the special squads. A group of them cordoned off the beer bottling factory and blew it up at 1200 yesterday.

In the meantime another group of the Muslim Brotherhood attacked the AL-JAMAHIR newspaper building on Barmun Street with handgrenades. The building and the newspaper offices were burned down. Furthermore, there have been killings in Al-Manshiyah and At-Tulal Street in Aleppo. The army cordoned off the two areas later and imposed a curfew. It then raided some places visited by members of the Muslim Brotherhood and arrested a number of suspects.

BROTHERHOOD PAPER ACCUSES SYRIA OF PRISON MASSACRE

NC091224 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, Aug 9 (AFP)--Between 800 and 1,000 members of the Muslim Brotherhood were massacred by the army in a Syrian prison on June 27, the outlawed organization's monthly AD-DA'WAH claimed here today. Quoting relatives of the brothers, the magazine said that the victims were herded into the prison courtyard and machinegunned by special helicopter-borne army units.

AD-DA'WAH claimed that the alleged prison massacre was led by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's brother Rif'at. The Muslim Brotherhood also alleged that after the prisoners were gunned down, a mass grave was dug in the prison grounds and soldiers threw some prisoners into the pit still alive. The magazine also published several articles reporting disturbances throughout Syria, and an advertisement calling for "help for the victims of the dictator Al-Asad's sectarian regime".

MAURITANIA

RELEASED PRISONERS DENY POLISARIO MASSACRE

AB112230 Paris AFP in French 1613 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Nouakchott, 11 Aug (AFP)--The Mauritanian prisoners released by the Polisario--45 in all--have emphasized that there has never been a systematic massacre of black prisoners by the Saharan movement, a statement made on Radio Nouakchott said. They also stated that the prisoners detained by the Polisario are treated without racial discrimination.

President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal had stated on 14 July last that the Polisario had massacred about 1,000 black Mauritanian prisoners.

MOROCCO

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD130056 Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Minister of Commerce, Industry, Merchant Shipping and Fishing Azzedine Guessous left Rabat-Sale Airport this evening for Moscow on a visit of several days to the Soviet Union. On this visit, which is aimed at discussing the ways of promoting Moroccan-Soviet cooperation, particularly in the fields of commerce, fishing and the phosphate industry, the minister is being accompanied by an important delegation which includes the director of merchant shipping and fishing, Abdullah al-Alawi, and the director general of the national bureau for fishing, Abd al-Aziz Balghiti, as well as a number of businessmen from the fishing trawlers and the fishermen's union.

SAUDI ARABIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES 12 AUG

LD122036 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Summary] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier and commander of Saudi National Guard arrived in Morocco at noon today. At Muhammad V Airport he was met by General Moulay Hafiz al-Alwai, minister of royal palaces, protocol and medals, and by the government of Casablanca and by the Saudi ambassador to Morocco.

ABDELHAQ TAZI VIEWS MAGHREB, MIDEAST, OTHER ISSUES

LD080925 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 3 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[MAP report on interview with Moroccan Secretary of State for Cooperation Abdelhaq Tazi: "Spain's Firm Attitude Toward Algiers' Blackmail Should Bear Fruit"]

[Text] Madrid, 3 August--On Friday, Secretary of State for Cooperation Abdelhaq Tazi granted an interview at the MAP Madrid office in which he discussed Spain's attitude toward blackmail by mercenaries in Algiers' pay, explanations given by Portugal with respect to its negotiations with the so-called Polisario, Mauritanian accusations directed against Morocco, the Zionist decision to proclaim Jerusalem Israel's capital and the importance of a continuous connection between Morocco and Spain across the Strait of Gibraltar.

Mr Abdelhaq Tazi, whose aircraft stopped in Madrid for technical reasons on its way to Malabo in Equatorial Guinea, where the secretary of state is to participate in celebrations connected with the first anniversary of the assumption of power by Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema, stated that he will share the joy of the people of Equatorial Guinea who will be celebrating "the freedom coup" and, at the same time, convey a personal message from His Majesty King Hassan II to the head of state of Equatorial Guinea.

Referring to Moroccan-Equatorial Guinean cooperation, Mr Abdelhaq Tazi stated that relations between the two countries are excellent. A number of delegations from several ministries--especially the Ministries of Health, Interior and Agriculture and the marketing and export office--have travelled to Malabo.

Helped by the Equatorial Guinean services, these delegations have been carrying on an assessment of the needs of that fraternal country. As a result, it has been possible to establish certain plans consistent with the needs of the country's economy.

Referring to accusations brought by Mauritania against Morocco, Mr Abdelhaq Tazi emphasized that "they have proved false and completely groundless since Morocco is not in the habit of attacking its neighbors nor is it given to such practices."

"It is rather Morocco which has been attacked day after day by Algeria since 1975. Morocco has been and will continue to be Mauritania's loyal partner. It has fiercely defended that country's sovereignty and integrity. Morocco will not now start interfering with that neighbor's territorial integrity. We believe that there are factions within the Mauritanian regime which are engaged in underhanded operations aimed at creating an irreparable split between the two governments and the two peoples. However, they will not succeed in their plans because the Moroccan people and government have remained calm and are aware of what is being done. The Moroccan people and government will continue to do their utmost to safeguard fraternal relations and friendship between the two peoples," Mr Tazi concluded.

Referring to the Zionist parliament's recent decision with respect to the holy city of Jerusalem, the secretary of state for cooperation stated that "Morocco's attitude towards this question is similar to that of all Muslim countries--it rejects this act of international piracy perpetrated by the Zionist entity.

"Jerusalem has been and will remain an Arab city. This reality will not be changed by the fact that a so-called law has been adopted by the 'Knesset.' The world's reaction against this decision," Mr Tazi recalled, "has made it clear that the international community is opposed to this unjustified act of annexation which represents an obstacle to any search for global peace likely to resolve the Middle East problem."

As far as explanations given by Portugal to Morocco following its negotiations with mercenaries in Algiers' pay, with a view to securing the release of its fishermen, are concerned, Mr Abdelhaq Tazi emphasized that the Portuguese Government's statements have exposed to the entire world the practises of piracy contrary to international laws in which the Algerian authorities, assisted in this by certain powers, especially Cuba, have been engaged. They have been taking citizens of countries unconnected with the region as hostages, Mr Tazi explained, taking them to Algeria, placing them under the surveillance of Algerian security and repression forces and forcing those people's countries to enter into discussions virtually at knifepoint.

These practices have officially been condemned by the Portuguese Government which had to negotiate under difficult conditions, Mr Tazi recalled. However, this does not mean that Portugal's explanations have satisfied the Moroccan Government, he added.

"We would have thought it much more logical if the Portuguese Government had denounced the real perpetrators of these acts of piracy, that is, the Algerian Government, instead of yielding to blackmail and interfering in our domestic affairs," Mr Tazi continued, "because the fact of signing an agreement with Algiers' mercenaries is nothing less than an intolerable interference in our domestic affairs.

Discussing the Suarez government's firm attitude toward Algiers' mercenaries' blackmail, the secretary of state for cooperation emphasized that it is exemplary and logical, displaying no weakness whatever and quite normal in view of the extortion committed by Algiers and its supporters. "We feel sure," he stated, "that the Spanish Government's firm attitude will bear fruit and will enable Spain to secure the release of its fishermen and make itself respected."

Referring to the importance of a planned permanent link across the Strait of Gibraltar within the framework of cooperation between the Kingdoms of Morocco and Spain, Mr Abdelhaq Tazi emphasized the role which this line of communication is to play in the future and stated that it will exert great influence and have positive consequences in all spheres. "We believe that it will be a remarkable achievement which will result in even closer ties between our two peoples and our two civilizations. At the same time it will be a bridge between two worlds--Europe and Africa--which, thanks to the action taken by his majesty King Hassan II and his majesty King Juan Carlos, will come to know better each other and will build a better future."

TUNISIA

MAURITANIAN OFFICIAL DELIVERS MESSAGE TO BOURGUIBA

LD101942 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Dahhan Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, permanent secretary of the Military Committee of National Salvation and the special envoy to President Bourguiba of Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the committee, arrived in Tunis this evening.

In a statement on his arrival at Tunis international airport, Dahhan Ould Ahmed Mahmoud said that he brings a private message from Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala to President Bourguiba. He said that his mission is in the framework of consultations between the two countries in various fields.

DESTOURIAN PARTY MOVES TO SOLVE TRADE UNION CRISIS

LD081025 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Aug 80 p 4

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Destourian Party Starts Solution to Trade Union Crisis"]

[Text] Tunis--In recognizing on Tuesday, 5 August the need to set up a commission "on which all the workers will be presented" to prepare for the forthcoming Tunisian General Federation of Labor [UGTT] congress, scheduled for the beginning of 1981, the Destourian Socialist Party has just started to move toward a solution to the trade union crisis.

The party Political Bureau communique which expresses the hope that "all trade unionists" will have delegates at this congress and that it will take place "in a free and democratic way" is both cautious in form and clear in content.

Indeed, for the first time the party is admitting--implicitly but publicly--that the current UGTT leadership, which replaced the ousted executive committee sentenced following the 25 January 1978 riots, is not capable on its own of preparing a really normal congress. Its representatives are, indeed, opposed by most workers, on whom they were imposed and who have no confidence in them, and that is why the party, now anxious to have a really representative social partner, has come out in favor of a special commission.

It is not yet known who will be asked to sit on this commission, whose initial task will be to organize and supervise the election of future congress delegates in the grassroots trade unions and the federations. The commission will very probably comprise members of the existing executive, which cannot easily be completely disregarded, representatives of the pre-1978 leadership and neutral trade unionists who have abandoned all activity for several years. Its composition will certainly produce close negotiations among the various factions, among which the former UGTT leaders, now released from prison and backed by their undoubted popularity, will be anxious to make their voice heard loud and clear.

However, the problem does not seem to be completely insoluble and, furthermore, former UGTT Secretary General Habib Achour, although still under house arrest, sent President Bourguiba a greetings telegram on his 77th birthday which was clearly conciliatory in tone. Mentioning the release of the last political prisoners sentenced for crimes of opinion and the last trade unionists still in prison, Mr Achour said that these releases are "likely to improve the political and social climate."

Mr Bourguiba was apparently also particularly appreciative of the terms in which former Foreign Minister Mohamed Masmoudi thanked him on Tuesday for the lifting of the order placing him under house arrest. In his message Mr Masmoudi welcomed the "historic process" which the president has started for "a better exercise of public freedom" and expressed the view that, by releasing political prisoners and trade unionists, the president has confirmed that "a country's prestige and influence depend less on the number of soldiers it has and the value of their weapons than on the number of people imprisoned for political reasons."

"Therefore," he added, "after almost 25 years of government you are inspiring important changes which, with a renovated party, a UGTT cured of bitterness and rancor, and more ambitious and militant young people, herald a new age of enthusiasm and public life likely to meet the requirements for real democracy in our country and around us."

MZALI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH LIBYA, FRANCE

LD111355 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 10-11 Aug 80 p 2

[Richard Liscia interview with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali: "How 350 Tunisians Abandoned Terrorism"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] FRANCE-SOIR: Mr prime minister, for the past few years Tunisia has given the impression of being more discreet in the international relations sphere. Many of the President Bourguiba's stances had seemed to be original and inventive diplomatic actions. Today Tunisia seems more conformist and more conventional....

Mohamed Mzali: First, taking action in the international relations sphere does not necessarily mean making striking moves. You must not forget that Tunisia is fundamentally a moderate country in its approach, although firmly attached to principles and always determined to uphold just causes.

We are continuing to take action which may seem discreet but which is nonetheless effective.

Today Tunisia is no more conformist or conventional than before. The point which the French and the Europeans in general should note about Tunisian diplomacy is that it is working for stability, which is the best shield against the emergence of extremism of whatever kind. I do not wish to criticize anybody but I am forced to ask you the same question: What is Europe doing to promote the stability which, we must always remember, is primarily a matter of development. Europe is busy growing and expanding.

If Europe really wants us as a partner it will have to ensure that this expansion is not carried out at our expense, especially since it is possible to reconcile the two needs.

Tunisia-Libya: "Half and Half"

FRANCE-SOIR: It is certainly not easy to reach agreement with a man like Al-Qadhdhafi. However, there has recently been talk of possible detente between Tunisia and Libya. Yet this detente does not seem to be taking shape.

In addition to the problem posed by a foreign armed intervention on Tunisian territory the two countries are divided by a dispute on the subject of oil prospecting off the Tunisian coast in the Gulf of Gabes. Libya maintains that this prospecting zone belong to it. Tunisia does not agree and has even asked the International Court of Justice in The Hague to give a ruling on this dispute. What is the state of your relations with Tripoli?

Mohamed Mzali: It is true that there is some detente, but it is also true that this has not yet "taken shape." It is only natural for things to move slowly. It is safer!

When the Libyans expressed their willingness to "forget the past" immediately after Qafsah, we replied that we think it is important for neighbors to be able to "forget the past" and give wounds time to heal. Prolonged rancor is useless not to say ridiculous. Hence the need to take steps to ensure that Qafsah does not recur. As regards the oil question, which still interests the French, I must say that we regard it principally as an affair related to the continental shelf, in other words a matter of sovereignty. The case has been submitted to the International Court of Justice. However, we want to show moderation and good will in this sphere too. That is why we have proposed to our neighbors joint exploitation of the disputed area.

In clearer terms it would be a simple procedure of setting up a joint exploitation company on a half-and-half basis. This would be a good partnership. This is a sound initiative until we can find a way of breaking the deadlock. It is a wager on that future which we must never affront.

FRANCE-SOIR: How have the Libyan authorities reacted to this proposal?

Mohamed Mzali: Unofficially, before I made any announcement, they responded favorably. However, since I announced this publicly, the Libyan authorities have not reacted. However, public opinion can now bear witness, their public, ours and international public opinion.

The off-shore oil reserves in the Gulf of Gabes are estimated at 200 million tons. Their exploitation would produce around 20 million tons of oil per year or--if our proposal is accepted--10 million tons of oil for Tunisia, in other words twice its present production. That is important. It would be a model of cooperation between neighboring Arab countries--cooperation which would make it possible to overcome sensitive questions or political misunderstandings. Unity cannot be an empty slogan. It is important to have interwoven economic interests.

FRANCE-SOIR: How were the 350 Tunisian recruited in Libyan and Lebanese training camps repatriated?

Mohamed Mzali: First, I can tell you that recruitment was rendered relatively easy by the existence in Libya of some 80,000 Tunisian workers many of whom crossed the border illegally and were therefore in Libya illegally. Consequently they were particularly vulnerable. Under all kinds of pressure including (why not say it) ideological pressure, many Tunisians were taken by force or allowed themselves to be enlisted in training camps in Libya and Lebanon, the latter being run by the extremist Palestinian faction and not by the PLO.

"Terrorists" Return to the Fold

Who recruited these men and for what purpose? These two points are no secret to anybody and I cannot tell you more than you already know.

What means were used to bring about the repatriation of the 350 Tunisians? When citizens of a country are enlisted by force or under pressure it is only natural for them to live constantly in an anguish from which they only ask to be released and from which they usually release themselves especially when they know, as in this case, that their country has not rejected them and that, on the contrary, it is not only prepared but anxious to generously accept them back into the fold. How did they return to Tunisia? Across the border, but legally this time, in accordance with a procedure which clearly took account of the country's security requirements.

FRANCE-SOIR: Does that mean, Mr Prime Minister, that you addressed the Libyan Government directly and perhaps the Lebanese Government, in order to facilitate this return?

Mohamed Mzali: No. When I met with Libyan Foreign Minister at-Turayki at the OAU conference in Lagos I told him that the normalization of our relations depended on a number of measures being taken, including the closure of the training camps in which the Tunisians were to be found. We know that at least one of these camps encouraged the Tunisians to leave. They took to the road in small groups and presented themselves at our border. Since we received the first groups normally, the news spread and others followed their example. We did not want to put them on trial: We regarded them as victims. They did not commit any offense and we have nothing against them. We knew that by admitting them we would encourage the remaining 2,000 Tunisians in Libyan training camps to return to Tunisia.

FRANCE-SOIR: Are those who have returned now living in Tunisia without any problems?

Mohamed Mzali: Most are now in their native douars. Some 90 percent of them come from southern Tunisia. Works have been set up for them or they have been employed in existing works. Some of them have been fully released: their relations have vouched for them.

FRANCE-SOIR: What happened with Lebanon?

Mohamed Mzali: As far as Lebanon is concerned, one day we were visited by some Tunisian guerrillas at our embassy in Beirut. They asked if it was true that the Tunisian authorities would not make any difficulties about their return. The charge d'affaires replied that it was true, gave them passports and they returned. Some have been retrained. Others preferred to leave again and we allowed them to leave Tunisia. We did well to release them. This is good propaganda for us. They admitted that they had been trained by extremist factions.

You know, it emerged from the statements made during the Qafsah trial that many of these Tunisians trained abroad were told that they could not return to Tunisia unless the regime changed first. They were told that their work in the camps was a very grave matter and that they would be sentenced to death. They therefore thought that they had no alternative but to overthrow the regime, incriminate themselves and sever their ties with their past. Hence we will be able to isolate some units which know what they are doing and will not change their opinions.

Link in a Chain

FRANCE-SOIR: They are diehards?

Mohamed Mzali: Yes, but there are not many. It is not only Tunisians who are in these camps. There are young people of various nationalities enlisted for the Palestinian cause. They are sent to Lebanon. Instead of fighting for Palestine they are sent to Europe or Tunisia "to carry out operations." But why do these young people leave their country? Because we cannot create enough jobs for them in Tunisia. The best way of saving this moderate and liberal regime which believes in Western values is to help Tunisia get off the ground economically. Failure to help Tunisia means pushing some young people into the lion's den. Does the West not want this regime and its political philosophy to be consolidated?

Tunisia is one of the few remaining links in the chain of free countries without which the Mediterranean would fall, depriving the West of its traditional sources of supply. Every year we must create 65,000 jobs to give work to the generations coming onto the market. It is therefore important to invest in Tunisia in order to create these jobs. However, the present level of cooperation between Tunisia and France is inadequate. We need investments which enable a rapid economic growth. It is rancor and frustration which lead some of our young people to leave the country. Our French friends should therefore review cooperation terms. Factories must be built enabling hundreds and thousands of workers to be employed. How can we convince the dissatisfied and restless young people now in the universities of the need to cooperate with the West if we do not have the advantage of being able to argue that this cooperation is fruitful?

FRANCE-SOIR: Are you going to discuss all that with our Prime Minister Raymond Barre who will visit Tunisia in October?

Mohamed Mzali: Yes. We must create 350,000 jobs in our Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1986). Account must be taken of our falling population growth. We need a new framework for cooperation and must move beyond the commercial context to the context of history and civilization.

TEXT OF AS-SADAT LETTER TO BEGIN REPORTED PUBLISHED IN CAIRO

TA121813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] A letter President as-Sadat sent to the prime minister at the beginning of the month says that the hope for peace will be lost if Israel refuses to negotiate the future of Jerusalem or if it refuses to dismantle the settlements in the territories. The letter was published in Cairo this evening. In it, As-Sadat wrote that the Jerusalem law has poisoned the atmosphere of the talks. It is, in effect, impossible to continue the negotiations in the present situation, the Egyptian president emphasized.

Egypt's reply to Menahem Begin's letter, which was transmitted to Egypt at the end of last week, is being prepared now. Begin's letter included an answer to those arguments made by As-Sadat, which were revealed this evening.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES BEGIN'S REPLY TO AS-SADAT

TA121241 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Dalya Shehori commentary: "Begin's Message--A Document Closing Options"]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin's general political approach and the attitude reflected in his letter to President as-Sadat reflect the same quality: intolerance and disregard for the partner's motives, meticulous legal analysis of the Egyptian deviations from the Camp David accords, petty adherence to wordings, firm retort on the issue of Jerusalem and the settlements, ignorance of the political obstacles to the negotiations created by Israel--such as the transfer of the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem and the deferment of a reply to As-Sadat's proposal on the issue of "Gaza first." All these elements are tied to banal musings on the wonders of the human heart which were apparently designed to set the personal tone of the message.

Begin's message does certainly not belong with the kind of political acts meant to create a rapprochement between nations. It is in fact written in a gentle manner but, essentially, is rigid, petty, aggressive and ignores the role Israel played in Egypt's last move. When considered against the main body of the message, the last part of it--where Begin proposes that As-Sadat give up unilateral suspensions of the autonomy negotiations--is just lip service to avoid being cast as an unwilling negotiator.

While displaying unnecessary paternalism, Begin explains that his talks with As-Sadat were always dialogues and were never monologues. "Let us, therefore, refresh our memories," Begin writes and goes on into an argumentative reconstruction--the need for which is not entirely clear--on his talk with As-Sadat in Al-'Arish when As-Sadat offered to supply water from the Nile to Israel. "I never said (in that talk) that the national aspirations of my people are not for sale," Begin corrects. "That would be gross language, and I never used such language in our talks." The argument continues in a preaching and moralistic tone.

Later on, Begin uses As-Sadat's call for cooperation to forward peace with good will, sincerity and mutual understanding for a detailed attack on Egypt's behavior during the United Nations General Assembly (which convened to condemn Israel in the wake of the Jerusalem law) and the attitude of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, who--according to Begin--has worked to prevent the African delegations from resuming their relations with Israel. Like the blindfolded goddess of justice, Begin insists on those points that he considers as deviations from the Camp David accords while completely ignoring Egypt's difficulties in the Arab world and Israel's role in the aggravation of these difficulties.

Had it not been Begin--who believes in his justness under any circumstances--one would have thought that he had switched over to aggression as a means of defense.

Begin's criticism seems justified in only one instance: when he complains that the Egyptian papers compare him to Hitler and Shylock. It is difficult to reconcile oneself to this sort of description even if Begin's personality pointedly reveals Israeli obstinacy which makes it impossible to advance beyond the formal signing of the peace treaty.

Begin reiterates Israel's position on the issue of Jerusalem and explains to As-Sadat--again in an obviously paternalistic manner--that As-Sadat's conception of East Jerusalem under Arab sovereignty is "a contradiction in terms." Begin asks: What is the need for it? Has the "Basic Law: Jerusalem" not already determined that "whosoever declares that the sovereign acts of our democratic parliament are null and void makes a declaration that is null and void?" Begin also announces that "our settlements in Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza district and the Golan Heights are legal and legitimate, and they are an integral part of our national security. None of them will ever be removed." Indeed, this is not the sort of declaration apt to encourage and accelerate the autonomy talks. There is no other choice left now but to ask the sages when the talks will resume: Will they resume after the elections in the United States or after the elections in Israel?

BEGIN DISCUSSES RESIGNING, FORMING NEW GOVERNMENT

TA101413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Today at the Cabinet session, Prime Minister Menahem Begin raised the possibility that, seeing that the situation in the government is so difficult, he would go to the president, resign and form another government. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reported that the ministers expressed their objection to this proposal.

Government sources have told our political correspondent that, according to estimates, the prime minister will not bring about the resignation of Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon now, but neither would the prime minister be sorry if Sharon left the Cabinet. The prime minister's candidate for agriculture minister, should Ari'el Sharon resign, is MK Mikha'el Deqel, the chairman of the [Herut-affiliated] Betar Farms.

PERES CRITICIZES NISIM'S APPOINTMENT IN KNESSET DEBATE

TA130930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has asked the Knesset to endorse the appointment of Moshe Nisim as justice minister. He has also emphasized outgoing Minister Shmu'el Tamir's contribution to legislation and Cabinet debates.

Labor Party chairman Shim'on Peres has also lauded Tamir. However, he has also congratulated Tamir on the way he left the Cabinet. Peres expressed his hope that other Cabinet members would also resign. According to Peres, Moshe Nisim's appointment was not exciting and it is doubtful whether he is the man able to boost the prestige of the law. Peres levelled criticism at many members of the Cabinet who did not draw the conclusions and sharply attacked the prime minister for his handling of the defense issue. Among other things, he referred to the remarks made by Minister Ari'el Sharon, who is a member of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee. Finally, Peres asked the Knesset, on behalf of the Alignment faction, not to endorse the appointment of Moshe Nisim as justice minister.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli reports that the debate is currently in progress. Three hours have been alloted for the debate.

POST: SHARON TO RESIGN IF NOT APPOINTED DEFENSE MINISTER

TA121014 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Aug 80 p 2

[Report by Mark Segal: "Sharon's 'War of Attrition' Aimed for Defense Portfolio"]

[Text] Tel Aviv--Untouched by his deepening isolation in Herut and continuous rebuffs to his attempts to get the Defense Ministry portfolio, Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon still hopes to be named to the post by wearing down Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

This was the view last night of Sharon's associates, who said his tactics would include part bluff and part courting, part bluster and part threats.

But if Sharon's "war of attrition" fails and Begin appoints someone else as defense minister, they said that Sharon will leave the government "on the same day."

The Labor-MAPAM Alignment Knesset faction will table a no-confidence motion in the government tomorrow at the special session convened to endorse the appointment of Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Nisim as justice minister. The motion will focus on the latest Begin-Sharon row.

There is speculation on how Sharon will vote tomorrow. If he votes against or does not vote with the government, then legally he can be dismissed. However, it is expected that he will dodge the confrontation by staying away during the vote.

It was reported that Sharon's tactics to win the appointment he wants include leaks to the press of a pending rapprochment with 'Ezer Weizman, the former defense minister, and indications that the two might share the same independent political ticket.

Thus Sharon is warning Begin and the Likud leadership that he could seriously threaten their right wing in national elections, which would be advanced by his departure from the Cabinet.

Some Likud observers want Begin to call Sharon's bluff, noting that in the 1977 elections Sharon ran separately from the Likud as Shlomzion and only returned two seats.

Meanwhile, La'am's Ehud Olmert, driving force in the pro-Sharon lobby, yesterday expressed anger that all the government's failings "are being laid on Arik's broad shoulders." Olmert declared that "if Arik is not good enough, then Begin should fire him."

YADIN, EHRLICH TO BE OFFERED OFFICES IN EAST JERUSALEM

TA121146 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Report by Arye Avneri: "Yadin and Ehrlich Will Be Offered Bureaus in East Jerusalem"]

[Text] The two deputy prime ministers, Simha Ehrlich and Yiga'el Yadin, will be offered offices in the new building for the prime minister's office currently undergoing repairs in East Jerusalem.

The current offices of Ehrlich and Yadin are located in the prime minister's office building in the Qirya [government offices area] in Tel Aviv. Neither man has yet reacted to the proposal to move to East Jerusalem.

YADIN WANTS DEMOCRATS TO RUN INDEPENDENTLY IN NEXT ELECTION

TA081518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin said there is room for the Democratic Movement on the Israeli political map, and in his opinion the movement should run independently in the next elections. In an interview, he refuted the accusations that his tendency to compromise and the fact that he lacked leadership ability constituted some of the reasons for the decline of the movement's prestige.

FORMER MINISTER WEIZMAN SAID WATCHING LABOR PARTY STRUGGLE

TA100521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] People who have talked with 'Ezer Weizman recently say he will decide on whether to set up an independent list only after the Labor Party's convention is over and the results of the Rabin-Peres struggle are known. These people told our correspondent Razi Barqay that Weizman believes a compromise between Rabin and Peres will harm the chances of an independent list. Our correspondent believes that the way MK Weizman talks about the prime minister indicates that the rift between them is not healed for the time being.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, REACTION ON RESIGNATION OF SECURITY CHIEF

Interview With Security Chief

TA081209 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Aug 80

["Special interview" with the "head of the Israeli Security Service"--not further indentified--by military correspondent Gad Becker; place not given--live]

[Text] [Question] Sir, as head of Israel's General Security Services, first, what is the truth of the claim that you resigned because of interference in the course of the investigation of the assassination attempts against the Judaea and Samaria mayors?

[Answer] The State of Israel does not have security services. It has a single security service called the General Security Service [Sherut Bitahon Klali]. Regarding this issue, this claim is a complete lie. It is entirely untrue. I asked the prime minister to relieve me of my post at the end of 1980. I requested this before the assassination attempts against the mayors. I sent my request to the prime minister a considerable time before the assassination attempt.

[Question] Can you then explain to us why you asked to leave your job?

[Answer] By the end of this year I will have served 6 years in my duty as the head of the security service. I had earlier filled other senior positions in the service of the intelligence community. If I am not mistaken, I am not sure about this, it seems to me that today I am the most veteran officer in the Israeli intelligence community. After 30 or even more years of service, it seems to me that it is about time I retired.

[Question] How did the prime minister react to your request?

[Answer] He first asked me to reconsider it. I did reconsider it. I had reconsidered it many times before I went to the prime minister and I considered it afterward as well. However, I reached the conclusion that 6 years are enough. It seems to me that I have exhausted what I can do in this service after 30 years and the time has come to vacate my seat for my successors.

[Question] Can you tell us the date you will leave the security service?

[Answer] I hope this will be at the end of the year.

[Question] Sir, you are directly subordinate to the Israeli prime minister. Can you describe the relations between you during your work together?

[Answer] In the personal sphere, relations are very good or even better than that. In the work sphere, I am subordinate to him. He is the prime minister, he is the political figure in charge of me. There are some things for which, by law, I must have his approval. Concerning other matters--I receive his approval in accord with unwritten rules on work relations between the prime minister and the chief of the security service.

[Question] Have there ever been disruptions on the part of your superiors in the course of the regular work for which you are responsible.

[Answer] No, God forbid, never.

[Question] It is certainly not ordinary to interview the head of the General Security Service. Can you tell us of the reasons that led you to more or less "uncover" yourself and give an interview to the news media?

[Answer] First, I hope I will not be personally uncovered. Second, I was a little angry about the undesirable story on television last night. But I was very angry about the unfounded libel against a political figure, the prime minister in this case, attributed to the General Security Service.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the source for the development of the circumstances that led to the U.S. campaign of rumors and publicity on the entire affair?

[Answer] I do not know. You should ask David Halevy [the Washington STAR correspondent in Israel] about this.

[Question] Sir, regarding the investigation conducted by the security service into the assassination attempt against the mayors, can you first tell us where this investigation is placed on the security service's scale of priorities?

[Answer] By the prime minister's instruction, the investigation is placed very high on the scale of priorities, according to circumstances and our ability. Why do I stress according to circumstances and ability? It is very difficult to learn things after the fact if these people do not repeat their acts. As you may know, the security service uncovers about 85 percent of the anti-Israeli terrorist acts. It uncovers them because their perpetrators remain members of the Fatah, George Habash's Popular Front and others. However, regardless of whether the perpetrators were Jews or Arabs, if this was a one-time act of if it was not a one-time act but its perpetrators have gone underground and kept silent, then it is very difficult to identify them. This necessitates very thorough and intensive intelligence work and this is what we are doing.

[Question] In other words, in your opinion are the chances that this problem will be solved and the perpetrators discovered rather slim?

[Answer] I did not say that. I said that the security service, at least as far as Arab terrorist acts are concerned, uncovers 85 percent of the acts. This at least proves that it is working well. I would not say that there are not many chances. However, it may still take time.

[Question] Today, a few weeks after the assassination attempts, are there any indications, any hints as to the identity of the perpetrators?

[Answer] I would prefer not to answer that question.

[Question] Can you think of reasons that, in your opinion, would lead Jews or Arabs to carry out such an assassination?

[Answer] Arabs--things are clear regarding Arabs. They are trying to hit us wherever we may be. I cannot think of a good reason for Jews to carry out attacks.

[Question] Does the Security Service, which usually investigates terrorist acts in the Arab sector, also have sufficient tools to investigate the possibility of terrorist acts committed by Jews?

[Answer] It is very inaccurate to say that the security service usually acts only in the Arab sector. These acts make the headlines but the Security Service as you probably know or assume, is responsible for foiling espionage, foiling any kind of illegal subversive activity and foiling terrorist acts. It has happened in the past that Jews too were involved in such acts. We do not have a problem operating within the Jewish sector, the Jewish community in Israel.

[Question] Sir, as head of the General Security Service, not long before the assassination attempt against the mayors was perpetrated--I think it was exactly 30 days before--a murder was committed in the Hebron Bet Hadassah Building. Is there any progress in the investigation of this affair?

[Answer] Here, again, I would not like to get into details. That was one of Fatah's worst acts and I hope we will be able to unravel the mystery here as well.

[Question] Is there a real chance today to solve this?

[Answer] Let us not deal with chances.

[Question] It has recently been reported that the security service has dealt and is dealing with the investigation into the matter involving the chief of military police [about alleged corruption]. What are the conclusions that you reached?

[Answer] We have not reached any conclusions. There are few investigations outside our terms of reference [last three words in English]. We occasionally, rarely conduct some of them when a very senior authority asks us to do so. In this case the chief of staff asked us to do so and we submitted a report.

Report on Begin Receiving Resignation

TA100708 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[HA'ARETZ political correspondent's report: "Begin Did Not Inform Ministers of Security Chief's Resignation"]

[Excerpts] The HA'ARETZ correspondent has learned that Mr Begin reported neither to the Cabinet nor to the ministerial defense committee on the security chief's decision to resign or on his [the prime minister's] selection of a successor to the security chief. It was explained that by custom the appointment of the security chief is solely in the hands of the prime minister and he usually reports to one of the ministerial committees after he has made his decision. In the present instance Mr Begin decided on the security chief's successor only 10 days ago--after he was released from the hospital.

The reports about the security chief's resignation--supposedly due to differences of opinion with the prime minister over the manner of the investigation of the attack on the Judaea and Samaria mayors--have caused Israel severe publicity damage. This is the assessment of government sources who are following the reports about Israel being published abroad.

In the view of these sources, the firm denials by the prime minister's office, and the fact that the security chief himself took part in the information campaign designed to refute these reports, helped reduce the damage in the information sphere, but the harm to Israel's and the prime minister's images had already been done.

HA'ARETZ correspondent Yehuda Litani reports: The perpetrators of the attack in Hebron (where seven residents of the Arab town were wounded as a result of booby-trapped grenades planted at the entrance to the market) used IDF-issue grenades. The investigators believe that the perpetrators of the Hebron action operated with some kind of coordination with the perpetrators of the attacks in Ramallah, Nabulus and Al-Birah, but these were two separate operations. The professional level of the perpetrators of the Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah attacks was high, whereas the level of the perpetrators of the Hebron attack was far lower.

Spokesman on Begin's Actions

TA110903 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Reports by political correspondent: "Government Statement on Appointment of New Security Chief"]

[Text] In reaction to a report on the manner of the new security chief's appointment, the government spokesman stated yesterday that it is not correct that the prime minister did not inform the Cabinet about the security chief's resignation. Rather, Mr Begin wished to have the new security chief confirmed, so he waited until he could submit a recommendation on this together with the announcement about the resignation.

The prime minister received two names from the outgoing security chief and made his recommendation after interviewing both of them.

Knesset Condemns Star Report

TA111013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The Knesset foreign affairs and security committee today issued a unanimous statement that the Washington STAR reports regarding the West Bank bombings are unfounded and baseless. Our correspondent in the Knesset Razi Barqay reports that the decision was made after the committee heard a detailed report from the head of the security service about the course of the investigation. The head of the General Security Service reiterated to the committee members that he has all along been pushed to complete the investigation. The prime minister has not imposed restrictions on the investigators, the head of the General Security Service said.

Toledano Satisfied With Denials

TA081500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Knesset member Shmu'el Toledano said that as far as he is concerned the affair of the resignation of the security services chief is ended. He told our correspondent Razi Barqay that he does not doubt the credibility of the denials made by the prime minister's office and the chief of the security services.

Nabulus Mayor 'Not Questioned'

TA081622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The attorney for Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah said that so far the mayor and his family have not been questioned. In a letter to the prime minister she said that on the eve of the assassination attempt against Bassam ash-Shak'ah, large army forces were in the area. A telescope was situated on the roof of the building opposite Ash-Shak'ah's house to observe his house. Attorney Felicia Langer argued on the mayor's behalf that the authorities have not told him anything about the inquiry and the way it is progressing.

Call for Investigation of Leak

TA081004 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The chairman of the coalition executive, MK Hayim Corfu, wants an investigation by the prime minister to determine who is responsible for the reports about the resignation of the head of the security service. These reports have been refuted by the prime minister's office and by the head of the security service himself. Corfu says that if it is found out that the sources of these reports include politicians, the legal adviser should take action to bring them to trial.

Herut: Withdraw Reporter's Accreditation

TA091025 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The head of the Herut Movement's information department, Gid'on Gador, demands that the head of the Government Press Office withdraw the accreditation of journalist David Halevy who published the report about the resignation of the head of the Israeli security service in the Washington STAR. Gid'on Gador claims this is a vicious report, one of several written by David Halevy with the aim of hurting the prime minister.

Reporter To Be Investigated

TA121337 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The government legal adviser has instructed the police to start an investigation for the purpose of submitting a charge sheet against David Halevy, the Israel correspondent of the Washington STAR. In Professor Zamir's opinion, there is superficial evidence that there was a crime of disclosing secret information. This is a breach of the penal code and the maximum punishment for it is 15 years in prison.

DEFENSE BUDGET CUT REPORTEDLY LESS THAN 2 BILLION POUNDS

TA121521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The additional defense budget cut will probably amount to less than the 2 billion pounds originally mentioned, our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has learned. The real decrease results from the fact that almost half the fiscal year has already passed. The committee established today to look into the possibility of cutting the defense budget will also take into account price hikes when it submits its proposal to the defense and finance ministries.

Our correspondent notes that the Defense Ministry wants to prevent damage to either the IDF strength or the military industries as a source of exports and employment. The members of the committee are the directors general of the Defense and Finance ministries, the deputy chief of staff and the director of the Economic Planning Authority.

CHIEF OF STAFF COMMENTS ON IMPACT OF BUDGET CUTS ON TRAINING

TA110445 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by television military correspondent 'Amiram Nir at the IDF assignment and classification camp on 10 August--videotaped]

[Text] [Eytan] If, heaven forbid, the budget is [further] cut, there might be--although not to serious dimensions--a decline in the soldiers' skill level, in the level of their training. Of this I have great fear.

[Question] Could you perhaps detail in what sense the level of training could be harmed?
[Answer] In any area. If we, for instance, receive less ammunition for training, less tank hours, less flight hours, less sea hours--this would be very serious damage.

[Question] What about education?
[Answer] Education will be the last thing cut. If at all, it will be cut over my dead body.

[Question] You said: If the allocation for the IDF is curtailed. Do you mean beyond the 7 billion Israeli pounds the Cabinet has already decided to cut?
[Answer] Beyond.

[Question] As far as you are concerned, does the 7 billion pounds figure go beyond the red line which we cannot go past?
[Answer] I do not know how to define lines, or a red line. These are what we could cut and what can be called a bearable cut.

[Question] Beyond this, will it be unbearable?
[Answer] Beyond this it may reach an unbearable situation.

AIR FORCE TRAINING WITHIN GREEN LINE ON WESTERN FRONT

TA110439 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] In the last few months the Air Force carried out two exercises in which its aircraft and the entire system conducted a training exercise within the green line on the western front. A third exercise will soon take place. These drills were carried out in view of the evacuation of the Sinai up to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line and in view of the expected evacuation by April 1982 to the pre-6-day-war border between Israel and Egypt. This has been reported by Air Force commander Maj Gen David 'Ivri.

AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURER NEGOTIATING SALES OF KFIR FIGHTERS

TA100950 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Aug 80 p 8

[Report by aviation correspondent Arye Egozi: "Negotiations for the Supply of Dozens of Kfirs to Foreign Countries"]

[Text] Negotiations for the supply of several dozen Kfir aircraft and accompanying equipment worth millions of dollars are now underway with several countries.

The spokesman of Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI], Doron Suslik, refused yesterday evening to specify which countries are involved, but did confirm that the contacts with them are continuing. The spokesman also refused to comment on a report published in LE MONDE last week about Israel intending to sell Kfirs to Colombia.

If the contacts on the planes' sale are concluded positively, the United States will probably not impose an embargo on their supply, as it has done in the past. The United States can block the supply of the planes because they are equipped with U.S.-made engines. If the present deals are consummated, this will facilitate the planning and production of the Lavi aircraft by IAI.

BANK OF ISRAEL GOVERNOR ON DEFENSE SPENDING, U.S. AID

TA110614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Aug 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Text] Israel's defense burden is still the obstacle to Israel's economic independence. The governor of the Israel Bank said that it also adversely affects Israel's debts, productivity and the gross national product. Today for the first time the Bank of Israel published a detailed supplement analyzing the security burden. Our correspondent on economic affairs, Gid'on Zelinger, will elaborate on this:

[Zelinger] Between 1970 and 1979 Israel consumed imported defense goods worth $14.33 billion. The greater part of this expenditure--$13.14 billion--was covered by the U.S. Government. However, half of this sum is a grant and the other half is a loan. The problem of repaying the debt will continue to be a major issue in the Israeli economy. In the 10 years between 1970 and 1979 Israel repaid almost $10 billion, 22 percent of which was for defense acquisitions. On this issue we have heard from Arnon Gafni, the Bank of Israel governor. [begin recording]

In the last decade, the United States took care of financing half, or rather less than half of our defense spending and less than our total defense imports, including the repayment of defense debts and the payment of interest on defense debts. This means that we must not make light of this U.S. aid, which was largely instrumental in financing huge defense imports. We should, however, remember that in addition to defense imports, we now have local defense spending amounting to 15 percent of our GNP, or more than 3 times as much as the burden on all of the NATO countries, for example. Nobody helps us to shoulder this burden, only Israeli citizens bear its weight, and it is one of the major causes of inflation and of the economic problems we are facing. [end recording]

[Zelinger] The gist of matter is: The U.S. aid covers half of the defense burden; the other half, which is our full responsibility, as well as the repayment of debts, weighs heavily on the local economy and is still the key problem of the State of Israel.

Comments on Balance of Trade

TA081846 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1720 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Bank of Israel estimate, the deficit in Israel's trade balance this year will decrease by $200 million compared with last year. This was disclosed today by the Bank of Israel governor, Arnon Gafni, at a meeting of Israeli ambassadors currently visiting Israel. Mr Gafni noted that in the area of the balance of payments, the economic policy has been successful. The requisite surplus imports this year will amount to $2.4 billion, and this is what Israel will pay for oil imports. The bank governor explained that this is the first time that Israeli exports equal civilian imports, excluding oil. In 1978, for example, the imports-exports gap reached $900 million, and last year it reached $1.25 billion, whereas this year imports do not exceed exports--that is, without the oil imports, of course.

ETHIOPIA

OFFICIAL SEEKS EEC DROUGHT RELIEF AID

LD111505 Brussels LE SOIR in French 7 Aug 80 p 3

[Etienne Ugeux report: "Ethiopia Suffers Effects of Drought and War"]

[Text] Ethiopian Commissioner for Drought Relief and Rehabilitation Shimeles Adugna has come to Brussels to seek a special contribution from the EEC and Belgium to the struggle which his country has been waging for months against the drought which is raging in 9 of his country's 14 regions, especially in the Wallo, Tegre, and Shoa regions in the north and Bale, Harar and Sidamo regions in the southeast.

The commissioner, whom we met together with Ambassador to Brussels Berhane Gebray, told us that the Ethiopian Government had appealed to the international bodies 1 year ago. However, these bodies do not usually react to forecasts but only when there is a disaster, which is at present true of 5 million of the 32 million Ethiopians and 80 percent of their livestock. The EEC's annual contribution is 15,000 tons [as published] but we have obtained emergency aid of 100 million Belgian francs from the community. The community and the Belgian Government have asked us to draft a precise official request for additional help.

Mr Adugna is also concerned with the reestablishment of the refugees who left the country during the war in Eritrea and the people displaced following the Somali army's invasion of the Ogaden. For instance 70,000 refugees have returned to the country from the Sudan.

As is known, the Addis Ababa and Khartoum governments have been reconciled after 3 years of conflict.

The same is not true of Somalia, which has not abandoned its territorial claims on Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, Mr Adugna stressed.

"We have driven the Somali invaders back to the border of their country but since then they have stepped up their raids on the Ogaden, pursuing their grand design which is in complete conflict with the OAU policy. Mogadishu does not respect one of the essential points of the OAU Charter which relates to the inviolability of existing borders--a principle on which it has always expressed reservations. Soldiers wearing Somali uniforms have been captured up to 80 km inside our territory."

This war situation is notably complicating the rebuilding work being carried out by the Ethiopian authorities who have, however, managed to set up 311 settlement sites for the refugees and also to permanently settle the nomads in the Bale, Harar and Sidamo regions where 780,000 people have been successfully grouped--a result obtained notably with cooperation from the FRG and the Netherlands.

Ethiopia, Mr Shimeles Adugna concluded, only wants to live in peace with its neighbors and the return of the refugees who are coming back to the country in increasing numbers after the declaration of a complete amnesty.

Ethiopia also expects the Mogadishu government to abandon all territorial claims, to respect the Charter of the OAU, of which it is a member, and to give Addis Ababa war compensation.

GOVERNMENT WARNS SOMALIA OF 'DANGEROUS SITUATION'

LD121842 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Aug 80 EA

[Text] Revolutionary Ethiopia warns the international community and the Somali ruling clique of the dangerous situation arising out of the repeated violations of Ethiopian territory by the Somali reactionary ruling clique in its pursuit of expansionism. This warning was recently made by revolutionary Ethiopia in conformity with Ethiopia's genuine desire to eliminate this danger which menaces its territory, and to stop the adventurist acts carried out by the Somali Ruling clique which pose a threat to peace and stability in the horn. The world community has been fully appraised of this situation.

Siad Barre's frequent and unwarranted acts, it is ever more apparent, are supported and encouraged by international imperialism and neighboring arab reactionary ruling cliques whose aim it is to subvert the victories of the ongoing Ethiopian revolution and the gains won by the oppressed Ethiopian masses.

This being so, revolutionary Ethiopia has repeatedly stated that it will take every necessary measure to guard its territorial integrity and sovereignty. This firm stand of Ethiopia, however, should not be seen in isolation from its desire to see peace reigning in the world in general and in the Horn of Africa in particular. The resolute stand taken by the revolutionary government and the vow made by the Ethiopian masses to guard the unity and sovereignty of Ethiopia from expansionists, secessionists and counter revolutionaries is to be seen accordingly admired.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance said that the revolutionary government had in this respect made patient efforts on many occasions to improve relations with neighboring countries. He said that after the popular revolution in 1974 Ethiopia had hoped to live closely in peace with neighboring countries and with all the countries in the region in general. This was reciprocated in the good intentions shown by the Sudan after Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam's recent historic official visit to that country. In contrast, such intentions are absolutely nonexistent on the side of the Somali ruling clique.

Although repeated acts of aggression and sabotage are being committed against Ethiopia, revolutionary Ethiopia still has a firm stand and desire for peace. Ethiopia, pursuing its national reconstruction, is very well aware of the advantages of having peace and stability in the Horn of Africa.

As is clearly stated in the program of the national democratic revolution, the aim of the Ethiopian people is to form a People's Democratic Republic that stands for world peace, cooperation and goodneighborliness in which freedom, equality, unity, peace and prosperity reign.

SOMALI-ABO RADIO REPORTS ON RECENT BATTLES

9 Aug Report

LD091518 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 9 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The Somali Abo Freedom-Fighters clashed with the Abyssinian black colonialist forces at Arab in Bale region [in Ethiopia] The freedom fighters killed 18 enemy soldiers and wounded 43 others.

The freedom fighters, who suffered three wounded, returned to base after accomplishing their mission.

10 Aug Report

LD101626 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 10 Aug 80 EA

[Text] On 1 August the intrepid freedom fighters of Somali Abo attacked a black Abyssinian colonialist military base at Moyale, killing 211 soldiers and wounding many others.

The freedom fighters also set fire to 2 military vehicles and captured 280 AK assault rifles and 8 soldiers.

Fifteen soldiers of the Somali Abo freedom fighters were killed and 35 were wounded.

The latest reports reaching us from the battlefield say that fighting still continues and that the Somali Abo freedom fighters are fighting with a very high morale.

KENYA

FRANCE GIVES FOOD, FINANCIAL AID: OFFERS MORE

LD121952 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Aug 80 EA

[Text] Kenya will soon receive 1,000 tons of cereals from France to boost her food supplies. The French minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Oliver Stirn, told newsmen in Nairobi at the end of a 4-day official visit to Kenya, that his country has also agreed to increase financial assistance to Kenya to accelerate her economic development. The minister said if requested, France will also offer Kenya military assistance to strengthen her military might.

Mr Stirn said his talks with His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi and the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, had been very successful. He said a protocol agreement to be signed soon between Kenya and France will include supplying the voice of Kenya with transmission equipment to boost radio reception in the country. The minister said the two countries had agreed to increase technical, cultural and educational exchanges.

UGANDA

FRANCE TO DISTRIBUTE KARAMOJA RELIEF SUPPLIES

LD121040 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The Military Commission has accepted the French Government's offer of two helicopters and a full team of the necessary personnel to start the distribution of relief supplies in Karamoja and other northeastern areas of Uganda.

The acceptance was communicated to the French ambassador, Mr Clement, by the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, when the ambassador called on him at state house, Entebbe.

The French offer is part of an effort by many countries to assist Uganda during the current famine situation existing in the northern and eastern areas of the country, [words indistinct] the news that the French Government decided to send 3,000 tons of cereals to Soroti.

On Friday, [words indistinct] an advance party led by Lt Col [name indistinct] will come to Kampala and two helicopters and their crews will be sent to Soroti this week to begin relief operations on 18 August.

Mr [name indistinct] said talks were under way with Djibouti, Ethiopia and other countries to allow French military transport planes to fly over their territory with relief supplies. [passage indistinct]

MUWANGA DISCUSSES FAMINE AID WITH UN OFFICIAL

LD131150 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The Chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has said that the government is trying its best to improve on the distribution of relief aid to affected areas.

Mr Muwanga made this assurance when he met a UN under secretary responsible for special policy affairs, Ambassador Farah, who paid a courtesy call on the chairman with instructions from the secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to exchange views with the government on the question of relief aid to Uganda.

During the talks with the UN envoy, Mr Muwanga emphasized that while Karamoja and other northern partsare the most affected areas, there are other areas in Uganda in need of relief aid.

Both the chairman of the military Commission and Ambassador Farah reiterated the need for the representatives of relief agencies in Uganda to work in close cooperation with the government officials for effective distribution of relief aid.

The meeting was also attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, and rehabilitation, Mr Masete Kuria.

Earlier Mr Farah, accompanied by the UN Development Program representative in Uganda, Mrs Wells, had a meeting with Mr Masete Kuria at which they discussed the problems relating to the distribution of relief in Karamoja and other famine-stricken areas of the country.

Mr Farah, accompanied by the chief of general staff, Brig Oyite-Ojok, is scheduled to visit Moroto tomorrow to have an on-the-spot assessment of relief aid and distribution in Karamoja. While there, he will meet the members of the district relief committee and the district (?teams). The district commissioner, Moroto, is requested to make necessary arrangements for the meeting..

MUSEVENI ADDRESSES PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT RALLY ON ELECTIONS

LD101628 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The interim chairman of the Uganda patriotic movement [UPM] and vice chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Yoweri Museveni, has assured the people of Masaka that plans are being worked out to insure that general elections are held in September.

Addressing a UPM rally at Masaka Liberation Square, Mr Museveni said that people should not doubt election plans because the Military Commission wants the elections to take place at the earliest time possible. He said if UPM is voted to power, it would do all it can to conquer underdevelopment by selling Ugandan coffee and cotton and importing goods that will allow to industrialize the country. Mr Museveni added that a UPM government would work for stability but, not violence against the people. He said violence will only be used to defend the people. The UPM leader stressed the need for democratizing the instrument of force and said stabilizing and forming a national army is a short cut to solve the problems lying ahead of all Ugandans.

BURUNDI

ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AB121910 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1756 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Bujumbura, 12 Aug (AZAP)--The Zambian foreign minister, Mr Chakulya, arrived in Bujumbura Monday for a 3-day official visit. On his arrival at the Bujumbura international airport, Mr Chakulya was welcomed by his Burundian counterpart, Lt Col Edouard Nzambimana.

In a short interview with journalists, Minister Chakulya disclosed that he is bearing a personal message from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to his Burundian counterpart, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. He said the time has come to strengthen the commercial links between Zambia and Burundi in conformity with the trade agreement signed in 1968. For a long time, the Zimbabwe decolonization problem has disturbed the application of these agreements, he stated. Mr Chakulya stressed that Zambia has not changed its position on the Namibian problem. He admitted however that there are administrative and organizational problems within SWAPO. Zambia will always support SWAPO until it attains independence, he said.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

COURT OVERTURNS DEATH SENTENCES; NEW TRIALS ORDERED

AB121155 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Bangui, 12 Aug (AFP)--The Central African Supreme Court has thrown out six death sentences against supporters of former Emperor Bokassa, handed down in show trials in February, and ordered that they be tried again. The Supreme Court prosecutor said that the judges in the first series of trials, which were held in a sports stadium and broadcast nationally, had not applied certain laws properly. These were not specified. The new trials are to be in the criminal court differently constituted. No dates were set.

One of those reprieved, Josephat Mayomokola, who was chief of staff of the Bokassa army, was convicted of murder and complicity in murder in the killings of children in a Bangui prison in January 1979.

This was the first of two massacres of children that brought international condemnation of Emperor Bokassa and eventually helped lead to his downfall in a French-backed coup last September. He is now living in exile in Ivory Coast.

Another of the condemned, Dr Jean-Bruno Dedeavode, the emperor's son-in-law, had been convicted of killing a newborn baby with poison.

The other four were army and prison officials under Emperor Bokassa. They were all convicted of murder.

Other than the six death sentences, the Supreme Court--meeting for the first time since the trial--overturned the conviction of Quatre Mossaba, former secretary of state for interior, who was sentenced to 20 months in prison for arbitrary arrests and imprisonments.

BRIEFS

BURUNDIAN ENVOY TO CAMEROON--The first ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to Cameroon, Mr Longin Kanuma, presented his credentials to the head of state, Ahmadou Ahidjo, today. [Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 1 Aug 80 AB]

TOGO

FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON CHAD

AB101440 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Togolese minister of foreign affairs, His Excellency Akakpo-Ahianyo and the Guinean minister of foreign affairs, His Excellency Abdoulaye Toure, held a press conference in Lome this morning on the Chadian problem. The conference was held in the presence of the Togolese national press and the world press as well as the diplomatic corps. The two foreign ministers have just returned from a mission to Chad to which they were assigned last Thursday by Presidents Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo and Sekou Toure of Guinea. The aim of the mission was to get the warring factions in Chad to meet in Lagos on 20 August in order to discuss ways and means of implementing a cease-fire in Chad. It is hoped that the date will be accepted by the two parties. We hereby present the recording of the entire press conference held by the Guinean and Togolese ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Abdoulaye Toure and Mr Akakpo-Ahianyo.

[Begin recording] [Akakpo-Ahianyo] Mr Abdoulaye Toure of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and I asked to see you this morning to discuss the recent initiative made by Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT [Togolese People's Rally], president of the Togolese Republic, and President Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, aimed at solving this complicated Chadian problem. We are prepared to answer any questions you may have.

[Question] Your Excellency, you have just spoken of a strong initiative. Does that mean that apart from President Eyadema's visit to Chad last April there have been other missions [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Your question is pertinent. The founding president of the RPT undertook a goodwill visit to Chad at the request of [words indistinct], and he met with the president of the Transitional National Union Government, His Excellency Mr Goukouni Oueddei, and the state minister of defense, His Excellency Mr Hissein Habre. After this meeting a statement was signed by the two factions on the total implementation of the cease-fire in accordance with the Lagos accords. After this initiative taken by President Eyadema, there was the OAU summit which was held in April 1980 in Lagos. During this economic summit, the heads of state (?called for the formation of a committee composed of the) heads of state who participated in the signing of the Lagos accords, including the head of state of Togo and the heads of the three states which were asked to provide buffer troops, that is, Benin, Guinea and Congo. This group of states held a meeting after which President Eyadema and the three heads of state of Guinea, Benin, and Congo were asked to pursue the peace initiative in Chad. This decision taken at the Lagos economic summit was pursued at the 17th OAU summit which was held in Freetown. It is within the framework of this mandate that President Eyadema and his Guinean counterpart decided to send a mission to Chad to propose to the leaders of that country a meeting in Lagos on 20 August [words indistinct] in order to discuss the means of implementing the cease-fire provided for in the Lagos accords which had been designed to permit the stationing of buffer troops on the battlefront to insure the respecting of the cease-fire and to get the warring factions to sit around a negotiating table to seek political solutions to the problem. This then is the reason for the initiative undertaken by President Eyadema and President Ahmed Sekou Toure [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr Minister, concerning the meeting to be held in Lagos on 20 August, are the two Chadian factions opposed to it or have they agreed to be present in Lagos?

[Abdoulaye Toure] I would rather say that it is a suggestion which is being made to all the opposing factions to come to the conference table, as my colleague and friend the Togolese foreign minister has just said, so that the fighting will cease [words indistinct].

[Question] Therefore it is not yet certain that there will be a meeting in Lagos on 20 August?

[Answer] No suggestion is binding. The party to whom the suggestion is made may oppose it. But we can say that some (?progress) has been made and there seems to be an opening. This opening is an indication that the proposed date may be retained; if it is not retained it may be changed but the principle of the meeting is not at all excluded as far as the parties are concerned.

[Question] Mr Minister, is this suggestion in line with the proposal made during the recent OAU summit for the setting up of an inter-African force or do you think that time is up and that the UN will have to be called upon?

[Answer] I said in the beginning that the present initiatives are in line with the OAU decisions taken at the OAU economic summit held in Lagos last April and at the 17th OAU summit in Freetown. And these decisions must be well understood. [passage indistinct] Africa has not yet used up all its means. Africa must first use all its means before approaching other sources. When giving us our mandate at the Lagos economic summit and the Freetown summit all the heads of state said that Africa must do its best to set up a neutral force in Chad. Of course there is the financial problem which needs to be solved. The general secretariat of the OAU has provided an estimate which is approximately 12 billion CFA francs and with these 12 billion Africa can do its best to solve the problems of transportation and equipment. Therefore, before any appeal is made for help, a neutral force must at least be set up and (?reinforced) by the Africans themselves and the essential equipment must be provided by the Africans themselves. It is only after this has been done that the UN will be approached if the need really arises; it is only at this moment [words indistinct]. But if Africa does not act its capabilities will be questioned.

But the OAU summit feels that we have the capabilities and that we can do something before calling on others. And may I point out one fact: The OAU neutral force cannot be set up if the war continues. Fighting must cease before the force can be set up. It is with their aid that the fighting will cease and if the fighting does cease then it will be easier to set up a dialogue in a peaceful atmosphere in order to seek a solution and a happy outcome for the Chadians themselves [words indistinct]. These are purely Chadian problems, but of course there is foreign interference in the problem. It is to be thought that if real peace is restored between the Chadians, if there is a real cease-fire and if the buffer troops are stationed in Chad then it can be considered that peace will easily be restored in Chad. This is our optimistic opinion.

[Question] This assessment is indeed very optimistic, considering that the forces established in Chad many months ago were unable to prevent the resumption of hostilities, which countries will participate in the new buffer force?

[Answer] I will say right away that those forces were not established as buffer forces. They were [words indistinct]. [Passage indistinct]. Therefore one cannot really say that they were buffer forces which played the role of buffer forces.

[Question] Which countries will provide the soldiers?

[Answer] Actually the neutral force could not be set up there. I think that a 900-man contingent arrived in Chad but it remained in its camp and was not deployed. Certain conditions had to be fulfilled before this force could be called a buffer force.

Concerning the second part of your question [passage indistinct] the countries which are ready to send buffer forces must be accepted by the parties concerned. It is not merely the readiness of the countries which counts; they must be accepted by the parties in conflict [passage indistinct].

[Question] Mr Minister, during your mission to Chad did you note some lull in the battle or a reconciliation of positions leaving room for hope that there will be a meeting in Lagos very soon?

[Answer] I cannot say there was a lull since we arrived there in the middle of Ramadan in a Muslim country. What we learned from those we met there was that when there is a lull either during the day or during the night, fighting always resumes either at night or during the day. Therefore, one cannot talk of complete lull. It is relative. One cannot say that the warring factions have resumed dialogue because if they had resumed dialogue and if there had been a real lull, then our role would have been much easier; that is the role of the Organization of African Unity.

[Question] Do you have any hope?

[Answer] We have a lot of hope because Africa has a legitimate ambition; that of solving this conflict. We believe that with good will on the part of our heads of state--and the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally has demonstrated this--[words indistinct]. I can say that there are many heads of state who (?are demonstrating) their good will, devotion to and love for Africa so that a solution may be found to this conflict which has lasted too long.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [passage indistinct] The claims by both sides that refugees are returning to the zones under their control are true to some extent, but this entails some problems. [Passage indistinct] some refugees have returned but at night shells destroyed all the neighboring houses [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] It is true that people are returning but with what consequences?

[Question] Mr Minister, is it true that there is some interference by some African countries? I am asking this because it seems that the Chadian problem is now dividing the African states just as the Biafran problem did.

[Answer] I do not think the Chadian problem is dividing the Africans because the Africans are unanimous that the fratricidal war in Chad must stop. The neighboring countries want to avoid interference--or at least meddling--in Chad's internal affairs. [passage indistinct] For many valid reasons, tribalism is considered one of Africa's calamities. The neighboring populations belong to the same tribes, even if the neighboring states observe absolute neutrality, tribalism may help people to interpret this as an interference in Chad's internal affairs. We can say therefore that even if some interference by some African states has been noted, it is still not yet obvious.

[Question] There are some precise accusations concerning particularly the presence of a Libyan colonel who is said to be commanding Goukouni Oueddei's troops.

[Answer] We would like to leave the responsibility for this claim to those who made it. As for us, we visited Chad but we did not meet any Libyan colonel [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct] National unity in Chad is a problem for the Chadians and this national unity is indispensable to the construction of a new Chad. But this new Chad cannot be built without the Chadians themselves. [passage indistinct] [end recording].

HABRE SPOKESMAN SAYS LIBYAN LEADING GOUKOUNI FORCES

LD081450 Rabat MAP in English 1227 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Lome, 8 Aug (MAP)--Mr Mahamat Saleh, emissary of Mr Habre, chief of the Chadian Northern Armed Forces (FAN), to the Togolese president, Mr Gnassingbe Eyadema, denounced here Wednesday "the negative part played by some African countries in the search for peace in Chad."

At the end of a meeting with the Togolese head of state, Mr Saleh said that "it is these countries which do not want us to have peace on our land."

The emissary of the "FAN" who was obviously alluding to Libya, precised that a Libyan Army officer, Colonel (Massuh), is currently at the head of the Popular Armed Forces (FAP) of the Chadian president, Mr Goukouni Oueddei. He added that this new element did not bring any change on the military field for the "FAN" totally controls the situation, both in the popular quarters and the administrative part of Ndjamena.

BRIEFS

SCMB CREDIT TO GHANA--The Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd has granted the Bank of Ghana a $27.6 million credit for financing the importation of consumer goods, essential raw materials, plants and machinery. An agreement for the credit has been signed in London by the governor of Bank of Ghana and an official of the Standard Merchant Bank. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Aug 80 AB]

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FOR LIBERIA--The Commonwealth Development Corporation has concluded a $28 million loan development agreement with the Liberian Government for agricultural and technical projects. Disclosing this today, the NEW LIBERIAN newspaper in Monrovia said the loan would be used to finance four major development projects in Liberia. Quoting an executive of the Commonwealth corporation the paper said the loan bears an interest rate of about 7 percent and is repayable in 12 years. The paper further said the project is being cofinanced by the World Bank and the British Government which will also provide a technical team for the Liberian Rubber Development Guild. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1755 GMT 31 Jul 80 AB]

FRANCO-SENEGALESE AID AGREEMENT--Paris, 31 Jul 80 (AFP)--France and Senegal today signed a budgetary aid agreement worth Fr 28.2 million according to the French Ministry of Cooperation. This agreement permits the payment of interest on a loan of Fr 30 million for a period of 15 years with 5 years deferred payment from the Central Bank of Economic Cooperation. The loan, the Ministry of Cooperation further says, is being granted in order to boost the Senegalese economy hampered by very severe selective credit control during the recent adjustment plan. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 31 Jul 80 AB]

DUTCH AID TO SENEGAL--Dakar, 1 Aug (AFP)--The Netherlands has granted in aid 3,400 tons of wheat to Senegal, it was learned today in Dakar. The gift was handed over to the Senegalese authorities by Mr Joris Witkam, the charge d'affaires of the Netherlands in Dakar. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 2144 GMT 1 Aug 80 AB]

SENEGAL-NORTH KOREA PRESS ACCORD--Dakar, 4 Aug (AFP)--On Monday the Senegalese Press Agency (APS) and that of North Korea signed an agreement aimed at exchanging information between the two organizations. The agreement was signed in Dakar by Mr Amadou Dieng, director of the APS and Mr Choe Kwang-kuk, North Korean ambassador to Senegal. [Paris AFP in French 1809 GMT 4 Aug 80 AB]

ANGOLA

RADIO REPORTS ON MPLA CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD121536 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Aug 80 EA

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party met from 8 through 12 August 1980 in its sixth ordinary session. The Central Committee made a detailed analysis of the reports on the activities of the Political Bureau and of the Central Control Commission; both were approved.

The Central Committee decided to declare as a public holiday 17 September, the birthday of the beloved president, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, national hero and founder of the nation.

In the course of the meeting the Central Committee decided to approve the alterations to section three of the constitutional law and to confirm the election law. After a profound study, the Central Committee approved the working offices for the first party extraordinary congress and the offices for choosing candidates for the Central Committee.

At the end of the meeting, the Central Committee issued a statement praising FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] for their repeated efforts and involvement in the defense of the Angolan revolution and its territorial integrity in the face of the repeated aggression perpetrated by the racist South African regime against the People's Republic of Angola. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

MPLA-WORKERS PARTY PRAISES PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

LD121658 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Aug 80 EA

[MPLA-Workers Party Central Committee Statement--issued 12 August]

[Text] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, recently celebrated with pride and dignity the sixth anniversary of their proclamation. The armed forces have revealed rapid progress on the bases of their organization and fighting capacity. Racist South Africa, with its continuous attempts to smash the Angolan revolution, desperately tests the efficiency of our armed forces in the defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Peoples Republic of Angola.

In the last attempt to invade our fatherland, the racist forces were once again mercilessly defeated and expelled by the armed wing of the Angolan people. This was thanks to the repeated efforts made by FAPLA in the defense of the Angolan revolution and especially by their calm and organized ranks and their action in the field when expelling the racist army. The strength of the fighting morale and the courage proved by [words indistinct], and sergeants, soldiers and sailors in the defense of the territorial integrity.

The Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party met from 8 to 12 August 1980. The Central Committee celebrates the efforts of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, (?and assures them of) the further strengthening of their political and ideological ranks and also of their technical fighting capacity so that they may always remain a firm bastion in the defense of the revolution of scientific socialism and internationalism in southern Africa. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

GDR OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CONDITION OF JAILED MERCENARIES

AB121727 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Luanda, 12 Aug (AFP)--Nine British and American mercenaries jailed in Angola in 1976 are in good health and detained in Luanda in very humane conditions, an East German member of an international commission said here today.

A. Babing, one of six members of a commission of enquiry investigating South Africa's actions in southern Africa, told a press conference here that the commission members had been able to meet the mercenaries for two hours.

They do not yet realise what they have done, and do not make any connection between their crimes and the fact that they were the tools of imperialism, Mr Babing said. I got the impression that they still retained the mentality of mercenaries, he added.

The nine were part of a group of 13 captured by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which now governs the country. The other four were executed.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL RETURNS TO MAPUTO FROM ZIMBABWE VISIT

ID081848 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 8 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, returned to Maputo this afternoon after a 5-day official visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution was welcomed at Mavalane Airport by members of the Frelimo Party Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the diplomatic corps accredited to Mozambique. President Samora Machel was also met by traditional dancers and hundreds of Maputo residents.

At the airport the Mozambique head of state made a brief speech on his visit to Zimbabwe thanking the entire Mozambique people for their great sacrifices so that the Zimbabwean people could today be free and independent.

CHAD ENVOY DELIVERS GOUKOUNI MESSAGE TO MACHEL

LD121300 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Aug 80 EA

[Text] President Samora Machel received Mahamat Nour, special envoy of Chad President Goukouni Oueddei, early this morning. Mahamat, who is also secretary general to the Chadian Government, delivered a message to President Samora Machel during the meeting. He informed President Samora Machel of the political developments in his country since the recent conference in Freetown.

CLANDESTINE RADIO WARNS OF COMING MASSACRES

LD121130 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Attention people of the liberated areas and the war zones of Sofia and Manica provinces:

The murderous soldiery in the service of Machelism are preparing to carry out massacres, with the express aim of neutralizing the heroic struggle of national liberation being waged by the glorious resistance forces.

We call on you (?to brace yourselves and heighten vigilance) against this further reactionary plot which communism is about to unleash.

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE MINISTER SPEAKS ON ANC RECRUITMENT ACTIVITIES

LD081044 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The South African minister of police, Mr le Grange, has revealed that the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa is trying to recruit young white men who have completed their military service. Speaking in Pretoria, Mr le Grange said that the ANC, which is the banned communist front organization, was not really interested in the workers. Instead it was trying to gain the support of the young intelligentsia and was also trying to exploit any situation that might stir up unrest. He said that, although there was no revival within the ANC as such, the organization was infiltrating other organizations with the aim of obtaining information and provoking unrest. South Africa's nuclear capacity and energy resources were important targets.

Mr le Grange said South Africa was aware that senior members of the ANC visited Zimbabwe regularly and that the organization had a constant presence in the country. He said members of the banned organization were also sending ANC pamphlets and the so-called freedom charter from Zimbabwe to South Africa. Mr le Grange said the ANC's onslaught on South Africa could not be described as a general onslaught. The ANC hoped to activate a mass uprising by means of sabotage and other highly sophisticated methods of subversion. However, South Africa was fully prepared to counter this onslaught.

PRIME MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH COLORED LEADERS

LD111224 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, is having talks with colored leaders in Pretoria today. He will meet the executive of the Labor Party and a delegation from the Freedom Party.

Radio Republic of South Africa's political news staff reports that one of the main topics to be discussed is likely to be the participation of coloreds in the presidential council. The leader of the Labor Party, Mr Hendrickse, has said on a number of occasions that his party opposes the presidential council because blacks have been excluded.

MINISTER OF COOPERATION SPEAKS ON BLACK ADVISORY COUNCIL

LD102240 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The South African minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, says he is optimistic that new organs of deliberation and consultations will be established jointly by the government and the members of the self-governing black states in South Africa to replace the black advisory council. This body was scrapped on Friday at the request of the black leaders. In an interview in Pretoria, the minister said that despite the difficulties encountered he regarded the overall outcome of Friday's negotiations as positive and believed they augured well for the future.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE HAILS MACHEL, MOZAMBIQUE AT RALLY

ID081402 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0823 GMT 7 Aug 80 CA

[Speech by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at rally at Salisbury Rufaro Stadium on 7 August--live]

[Text] Today, Comrades, is a very historic day for the people of Zimbabwe. It is a day on which we are gathered to give honor and respect to the heroic leader of Mozambique, who, through the leadership of Frelimo, and the [FPLM], under which the entirety of the population of Mozambique operated, won a resounding victory over Portuguese colonalism, and through that victory was able to transform the Mozambique struggle. The name Samora Machel is a household word in Zimbabwe. All of us [word indistinct] Samora Machel because he is the man that he is. [applause] We cannot talk of the freedom of Mozambique without remembering its heroic leader, Samora Machel, nor can we talk of our own victory here without reference to this great son of Mozambique, great son of Zimbabwe and great son of Africa, Samora Machel. [applause]

Comrade Samora Machel, the thousands of people who are gathered here say greetings to you. The thousands of people who are gathered here say thank you to you. The thousands of people who are gathered here pledge their utmost and deep-hearted friendship with you and the people of Mozambique. [applause] The thousands of people who are gathered here commit themselves to a solidarity and friendship with the people of Mozambique in defense of our two territories. [applause] And the thousands of people who are gathered here also commit themselves to the process of economic cooperation between our two countries.

Mozambique and Zimbabwe are one. [applause] They are one now because they were one once upon a time. [applause] It may be an old-fashioned way of thinking to talk of empire, but once there was the whole empire of Monomatapa, which bound our two countries and our two peoples as one. Now that we are independent, we owe it to the leaderships of the two countries to forge such relations as will enable us to establish a oneness in our geography, recapitulate and reinstate our historical togetherness, and forge such ties between us as will indeed enable us to exploit our natural resources in the common interests of our one united people. [applause]

Without your struggle, our struggle would have taken a much longer time to achieve the objectives of freedom, independence and sovereignty. But, having achieved your victory, you were able to place your own resources at our disposal; your own blood, the blood of the Mozambicans; your own sacrifices, the sacrifices of the Mozambicans became the sacrifices of the people of Zimbabwe. You died for us. You starved for us. You suffered for us. You were bombed for us. Your people were harassed by the enemy in every respect for us. [applause]

We are glad that you are here. We are glad you are in this stadium. And we are glad you are on this platform. This is the stadium and this the platform where we had the jubilation and the honor that we deserved to achieve and celebrate our independence. [sentence as heard]

We therefore are recapitulating with you now that historic moment of our victory, when, on 18 April, we attained full independence. Thank you for coming. [applause] We shall always remember your sufferings; the blood that was shed in Mozambique. We shall always remember that that in Mozambique we have a true friend and ally, indeed, a true blood brother. We shall always remember that in the people of Mozambique we have our truest friend.

May the friendship, the alliance and the solidarity that were carved during independence continue to bind our two peoples so that they can continue to work as one towards the attainment of the real goals that we have set them; the achievement not only of true peace in this region, but the attainment of those objectives of human welfare and human wants which promote their status as a people and as individuals.

Now we can work to build our country, to give our people more food, to give them more education, to give them more houses, to give them respect in their own country. We were not able to do that because of the oppressive and (?harsh) institutions that the previous regime imposed on us. Now we say not only down with racism, down with oppression, we are able to say long live nonracialism, and long live democracy, long live our freedom and long live our independence. [applause] This became possible through a hard and arduous struggle and it is because of that arduous character that you see in all our citizens, in every Zimbabwean, that sense of pride which makes them men in their own country.

We have become masters of our own destiny and we are now proud that the racial shackles that bound us once upon a time are no longer in existence. But we are more proud that we are demonstrating--the entirety of our people and their government--that we are non racial, that we want a society that is non racial, a society that binds us, all of us, regardless of tribe, regardless of region, regardless of race.

Now black and white can call themselves true Zimbabweans. Now black and white can proudly say they belong to a nation. Yesterday they were not able to say that. [applause] This is is the result of the struggle that we fought together and we shall not let our people down. We shall not let you down, because when you supported us, you knew we were fighting for truly democratic objectives.

Today is therefore a historic day, when our gratitude is expressing itself through various forms of happiness. Today is a day when we feel Mozambique is in Zimbabwe. You are here not just as leader of the people of Mozambique, you are here in spirit together with your people, and through you, we are able to see the Mozambicans. We are able to say to them, as I have already said, thank you for your sacrifices. [applause]

Today is your day, President Samora Machel. I cannot take much of your time. The people here, as you can see, are eager to hear what message you are able to leave them. They want to hear Samora's voice, that rare voice. [applause] That heroic tone with which you have commanded the struggle in Mozambique, that much-feared voice with which you caused the enemy to tremble. Our people want to hear you. [applause] Over to you, Comrade President Samora Machel. The people are waiting to hear you. Thank you. [applause]

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN OIL PROSPECTING--Rome, 3 Aug (AFP)--The national Italian oil company, AGIP, it was learned in Rome on Saturday, will undertake oil prospecting off the Angolan coast in conjunction with the French Company ELF-Aquitaine, the U.S. company Mobil, and Naftagaz of Yugoslavia. The prospecting area is a sector comprising 2,000 square miles of the Angolan continental shelf, in waters less than 200 meters deep. According to an agreement signed in Luanda recently, the four companies will share the risk inherent in the prospecting and, if it proves fruitful, will divide up production proportionally, according to their participation in the venture. [Paris AFP in French 0820 GMT 3 Aug 80 AB]